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THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:
ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY
PROF. E. A. ANDREWS.

Fourth Edition.

BOSTON:
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PREFACE.

Soon after the publication of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, several experienced teachers, by whom it had been adopted, requested its authors to prepare a Reader, and an Introduction to Latin Composition, adapted to the principles of that Grammar. It was indeed obvious, that works of the kind suggested would ultimately be needed, in order to complete the series of books of which the Grammar was the basis. As Mr. Stoddard had, in the meantime, been called to engage in other employments, and we could no longer continue our united labors, I was induced, at his request, to undertake the preparation of the proposed works. The first of these is now presented to the public; in the second but little progress has yet been made, but its completion will be hastened as fast as the author's other avocations will permit. While preparing the Reader, an abridgment of the Grammar has also been made, accompanied with appropriate reading lessons, for the use of juvenile classes.

In preparing the Reader, it was judged expedient to select some one of the introductory books already in use, and to adapt it to the proposed purpose, rather than to add another to the numerous compilations of the same kind already extant. In making the selection, I could not hesitate to give the preference to the First Part of Jacobs and

Döring's Latin Reader, as being, in my view, superior in itself to any other introduction with which I was acquainted; and having, also, the additional recommendation of being already well known and generally approved.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary ; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

Boston, Feb. 15, 1837

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209. Of what does a sentence consist? § 203, 1. What is a simple sentence? § 203, 1. Of what does a proposition consist? § 200. What is the subject of a proposition? § 200. What is the predicate? § 200. What is the grammatical subject? § 201, I. What is the grammatical predicate? § 202, I. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audimus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, and *vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribimus. Vocātis.
Reges^d regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^d canit. Rusticus^b arat. Auditis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78.

^b §§ 28 and 46.

^c §§ 62 and 74.

^d § 29.

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c vocant. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant canes.^h Fugiant nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus. Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecinit avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Ceperātis. Puēri legērant.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^e §§ 66 and 76. ^h §§ 62 and 73. ^k §§ 63 and 74.

^b §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77. ⁱ § 153. ^l §§ 61 and 70.

^c § 46. ^g §§ 30 and 74. ^j § 41. ^m § 150, 3.

^d §§ 87 and 88.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidērit.
Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrerint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Laboret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^{*} fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canamus. Capiatis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēm^bus. Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērim. Docuēris. Ocul^dus vidērit. Latravēr^eint canes. Arbōres crevēr^eint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnāviss^et. Lepōres cucurriss^et. Canes momordiss^et.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legito.^g Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currito. Facitōte.^g Puēri scribunto.^g

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^{*} § § 66, E. and 70.

^c § 29, 2.

^e § 153.

^g § 267.

^b § 178, 1.

^d § 46.

^f § 154, 6.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^a audītur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^b carpitur. Fabūla^c narratur. Carmina^d leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^e fundebatur. Oppidum^e defendebatur. Pangebantur portæ. Saxa^e volvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^f ædificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulæ. Epistola^g mittetur. Culpabimīni.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersæ sunt. Datae sunt leges.^h Sparsa erant folia.ⁱ Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudātor^e industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^k Oculi sæpe mentiuntur.

^a §§ 62 and 78.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^g § 267.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^e § 46.

^h §§ 31 and 69, E. 2.

^c § 41.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est *peninsŭla*.

Ossa^a ejus^b *lapis* fiunt.

Ego *poēta*^c salŭtor.

Inertia est *vitium*.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est *insania*.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 201, I. What is the logical predicate? § 202, I.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

— *Silva* vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rōtunda.

Vera amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77.

^h § 113.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b

Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.

Ebrietas est vitanda.^d

Nemo semper^e felix est.

Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.

Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elephas.^j

Fortes^k laudabuntur, ignavi^l vituperabuntur.

Ursi interdum bipedes^m ingrediuntur.

Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.

Bonusⁿ laudatur, improbus vituperatur.

Omnes moriēmur,^o alii^p citius,^q alii serius.^r

Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diemⁿ perdidi.

Terra parit flores.

Crocodilus^o ova^v parit.

Elephantus^o odit^p murem^q et suam.^r

Cameli diu sitim^s tolerant.

Accipitres^t non edunt corda^u avium.

Lanæ nigræ nullum^v colorem bibunt.

Senes^w minimè^x sentiunt morbos contagiōsos.

Cervi cornua sua^y quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^b § 205, R. 2.

^c § 125, 5.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 277.

^f § 73.

^g §§ 66 and 70.

^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 1.

^l § 107.

^m § 194.

ⁿ § 90, E.

^o § 46.

^p § 183, 3, N.

^q §§ 67, E. and 76, E. 3.

^r §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

^s § 79, 2.

^t §§ 58 and 71.

^u §§ 61 and 71.

^v § 78, E. 2.

^w § 208.

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *littēras*.^b

Canes soli^c *domīnos suos*^d benè^e novēre,^f soli *nomīna*^g *sua*^d agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longè^e jaoulātur.

Sturni^h et psittāci *humānas voces*ⁱ imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas*^j *totamque Grāciam* liberāvit.

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurīmi^k Scythæ, *bellicosissīmi*^l *homīnes*, lacte^m vescuntur.

Delphīnus, *anīmal*ⁿ homīni^o *amīcum*, cantu^p gaudet.

Carthāgo^q atque Corinthus,^q *opulentissīmae*^r *urbes*,^r eōdem anno^s a Romānis^t eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^u tempōre^v popūli Romāni, omnium gentium^w *victōris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *rēgem*, Tigrānes, rex *Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est *præmīum*^w *virtūtis*.

^a § 73, E. 3.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N.

^g §§ 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ §§ 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, I.

ⁿ §§ 66 and 70.

^o § 222.

^p § 245, II.

^q § 29, 2.

^r §§ 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 113.

^v § 83, 3.

^w § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirāmis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinita est multitudo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

• Asia et Afrīca greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homīnes variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimè scrutātur.

Nemo non^e benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum animi index^d cauda.^e

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis* *humānæ* sis^f memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^g impatientes sunt.

Stultissīma^h *animalium*^h sunt lanāta.

Velocissimumⁱ *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^j beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissīmi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222.

Arma^k fecit *Vulcānus* *Achilli*.

Redditur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^l lanam præbent.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208.

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homīni soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.^e

Inter omnes bestias^f simia *homīni* simillīma^g est.

Leōni^h visⁱ summa est in pectore.

Antiquissimis^j *homīnibus*^k specus erant pro domibus.^l

Gallinacei *leonibus*^m ~~terrōri~~ⁿ sunt.

Homo furiōsus ne^o *liberis* quidem^p *suis* parcit.

Grata^q *mihi* tua epistōla fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* prop̄ero.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^o plerūque cremabantur.

Culices^p acida^r petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habemus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^r generōsus mitis est erga *victos*.^o

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camēlus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

† Pictæ vestes jam apud *Homērum* commemorantur.

Comētæ ob *raritatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.ⁿ

Navigatio^d juxta *litus* sæpe est periculōsa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3.

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, E. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephanti in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotāmus segētes^b circa *Nilum* depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^e in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.^d

Coccyx semper parit in *aliēnis* n^e.

In *senectute*^e hebescent^f sensus^g, visus, auditus debilitatur.^e

In *Indiā* gignuntur maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africā* gignuntur.

In *Africā*, nec^e cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriā* nigri leones reperiuntur.

Circa Cyllēnen,^h montem in *Arcadiā*, merulæ candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.ⁱ

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Litteræ a *Phænicibus*^j inventæ sunt.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a *Romānis*^k everse sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, I. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67 and 76, E. 2.

^f § 187, II. 2.

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 44.

ⁱ § 260, R. 6.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^a homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b
 Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^c ex *Graciā* aufūgit.^d
 Metellus primus^e elephantos. ex *primo Punico bello*
 duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus corā *latrone* viātor.

Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phoenicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse^f non possunt.

Infans^g nihil^h sine *aliēnā ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.ⁱ

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenus.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*?
 § 247. What is the rule for *utor, &c.*? § 245, I.—for *lātor, gaudeo, &c.*? § 245, II.—for verbs signifying to *abound, &c.*?
 § 250, R. 1, (2).—for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which
 any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253.—for a limiting noun
 denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. 6.—for the
price of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^j medentur *hedērā*.

Pyrhus rex^k *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^l *lienōsis*
 medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.^m

Anacreon poētaⁿ *acino* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

^a § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 2.

^m § 60, 2.

- Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.
 In Africâ^b elephantî^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephantî spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Populi quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.
 Leænæ *jubâ* carent.
 * Elephantî maximè *amnibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *tinnitu* æris gaudent *cōque* convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^b anseres bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.
Hĩeme ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortalium^h *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iudem
 deciduntⁱ *anno*.
 Antipater Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo*,
febre corripiebatur.
Æstâte dies sunt longiores quàm *hĩeme*.
 Repèriuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*.^j
 Isocrâtes orâtor unam orationem *viginti talentis* ven-
 dīdit.
 Luscinia candida, *sex sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leões facīle per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what
 classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124. ^d § 207, R. 33. ^e § 142, R. 2. ^f § 163, E. 1.
^b § 254, R. 3. ^g § 87. ^h § 212. ⁱ § 211, R. 6.
^c § 99. ^j § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina ^a possūmus *donāre*.

Potēram ^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil ^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat ^d *amāri*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum ^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benè *ferre* disce magnam fortūnam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus ^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento ^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibus ⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre ^j *complexi* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est ^l humānum.

Turpe ^m est ⁿ beneficium *repetere*.

^a §§ 66 and 71.

^b § 154, 6.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis^a gratiam non *refferre* etiam turpius est.
Parentes suos^b non *amare* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi*
Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissima^e est contentio beneficiis^e beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^f est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutiles ignāro^g *legendi*.

Initum^h est consilium urbis *delendæ*,ⁱ civium *trucidandorum*, nominis Romāni *exstinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^j *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^k *fodiendo* et^k *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiter^l ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222.

^h § 182, 3.

ⁱ § 275, H.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192, II. 2.

Omnes Græciæ civitâtes pecuniam ad *œdificandam*^a classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abrumpes nimium^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvēnes, *venando*, *currendo*,
esuriendo, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catulos sæpe^{*} *complectendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquâ re juvâbit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 203. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, 4.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions?
§ 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, *finemque*^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f *quàm* facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lupus.

Semper honos, *nomenque* tuum, laudesque manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

^a § 275, II.

^c § 145, II. 1.

^e § 198, R. 2.

^b § 192, II. 4, (c.)

^d § 210.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque*^a paupertas, *neque*^a mors, *neque*^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox^b erat *et* fulgebant luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria laeta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gesserunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapietque gentes.

Non formosus erat, *sed*^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si^e divitiae felicitatem praestant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litteras tuas lego, omnem mihi^f praeteritorum temporum memoriam in mentem revoco.

Magna debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppent.

Cervi, *quandiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^g *quandiu* vivat,^h crescereⁱ existimant, vivit autem^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256.

Canes Indici^l grandiores sunt *quam* ceterei.^m

Nullum malum est vehementiusⁿ et importuniusⁿ *quam* invidia.^m

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, E. 2.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 4.

^e § 198, 8.

^f § 211, R. 5, 1.

^g § 239.

^h § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3.

^k § 236.

^l § 128, I. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus *quàm* hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior *quàm* homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas *quàm* corporis.^d

In montibus aer^e purior est et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est *clementiâ* divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.

Adâmas durior est *fërro*; ferrum^f durius ceteris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquâ*?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, *qui* seritur, fert^g fruges.^h

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit verba, *quæ* accēpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homēri carmina celēbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecīdes quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,ⁱ *quam* musca alis^j integēbat.

Qui bonis^k non rectè utitur, ei^l bona mala fiunt.^m

... Beneficium reddit, *qui* ejusⁿ benè memor est.

Grues^o in itineribus ducem, *quem* sequantur,^p eligunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, *qui* sustinēret^q hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3,) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E., and 76, E. 3.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cùm* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cùm* in narration? § 263, R. 2.

Platea, *cùm* devorātis se *implēvit* conchis,^a testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cùm* antea homīnes glandīb^c *vescerentur*.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cùm* antea ratīb^f *navigarētur*.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cùm* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiæ^j pēpercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m *condantur*.

Ursi per hiēmⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulnerīb^r quidem^s *excitentur*.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari^t exsiliunt, *ut*^u vela^v navium *transvōlent*.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adolēscunt, *ut* intēgros *hauriant* cervos taurosque.

Fac,^w *ut* homīnes animū tuum pluris^x *faciant*, quā omnia, quæ illis^y tribuēre possis.^z

^a § 249, I.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266; 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^a præter Apellem *pingēret*.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis^c *vescerentur*.

Ocūli palpēbris^d sunt munīti, *ne* quid *incidat*.^e

Nihil ferè^f tam reconditum est, *quin*^g quærendo^h invenīri *possit*.ⁱ

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^j revertor, *quin*^k te in fundo *conspicer*^l fodēre,^m aut arāre,ⁿ aut aliquid facere.^o

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^p copiis suis Græcos facīlè *superatūrus* esset.^q

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne sit*^r mundus, an plures.^s

Disputābant vetēres philosophi, casu *ne factus sit* mundus, an mente divīnā.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium *servāret, an deponēret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violāri *possit*.^t

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *conferant*, incōpertum est.^u

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^v non *lædi*, *indigēnas interīmi*.

^a § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

ⁱ § 258, 1, (1.)

^j § 237, R. 4.

^k § 272, R. 5.

^l § 258, 2, (1.)

^m § 110.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis ^a *suffossum* ^b in Hispaniā *oppidum*, ^c a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas* urbis in Galliā *pulsos*, ^b ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas* a muribus *fugātos*, ^b in Italiā *Amŷclas* ^c a serpentibus *delētas esse*.

Observātum est, ^d *pestilentiam* semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homērus *Pygmæos*, popūlum ad oceānum, a gruibus *infestāri* prodidit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivere* narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum ^e jussērat *carminā sua cremāri*; *id* ^f Augustus *fiēri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candidam, *quam* ^e Hispaniæ gentes *fatidicam esse* credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosōphos nomen Anaxagōræ, ^e *quem* vetēres nunquam in vitā *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis* sunt innumēra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu ^h nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem ⁱ a se ^a *conditam* appellābat Cecropiam. ⁱ

^a § 248, I.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistent, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinēre fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictāre,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^m consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*ⁿ animo.

Struthiocamēli Afrīci altitudinem equitis equo^o *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^p delphīni conspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphīnum *portantes*, et quasi^q funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblītus est litēras;^r alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^s habēbat, nullam in tergo.^t

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 229.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leōnes *satiātī* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini ^a nocent, nisi *laccessīti*.

Elephantes amnem ^b *transitūri* ^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudātus* ^c *gemmātam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^d *victus*, ^e occultātur* *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulnerātus* ^c percussōrem intelligit, et in quantâlibet multitudine appetit.

Olōres iter *facientes* colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; ^c fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari ^f *degentes* conchylis ^g vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^h

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinēra *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ⁱ Argivōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumulo ^j circumdedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotinus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^k *institutus*, in rogum ejus se conijceret ^l et concremarētur. ^m

* *occultātur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, 1.

^a § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 82, E. 1.

^g § 211, R. 5.

^c § 274, 3.

^h § 245, II.

ⁱ § 262.

^d § 248, I.

^j § 210.

^k § 278.

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi^a *jacentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudinis^c alit, ut singulæ turgio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^g ungulæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*^d lapidibus utiles, quos in fugā contra *sequentes*^h jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunā,* ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente eādem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrā, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

*Geryōne** *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiamⁱ venit.

*Sabinis** *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam^j rediit.

*Jasōne** *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capere noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*^b *imposito*, in flammas se conjecit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^k *filio victore*^l Olympiæ,^m præ gaudio exspiravit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, I., R. 3.

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3. ^j § 237.

^b § 224.

^g § 226.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 257, R. 7.

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

ⁱ § 237, R. 5.

^m § 221, I.

^e § 262.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eædem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^{*} luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissā*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensēre venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *se convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, R. 1.

^a § 247.

^b § 138.

^c § 262.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogavērunt, ut eas defendēret.^a Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majōrem stragem edidit, quā milvius longo tempore^d potuisset^e edere.

Fabūla docet, malōrum^f patrociniū^g vitandum^h esse.ⁱ

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^j irretītus muscūlum^k exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis,^l liberāret.^m Quoⁿ facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et^o devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^p quam gratiam mali^q pro beneficiis reddere^r soleant.^s

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^t tecto domūs, lupo^u prætereunti^v

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2.

^a § 262.

^e § 274, R. 8.

^m § 229, R. 5.

^b § 235, (2.)

^h § 272.

ⁿ § 271.

^c § 253.

ⁱ § 247.

^o § 265.

^d §§ 154, 6, and 260, II.

^j § 231, and R. 3.

^p § 225.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 257, and R. 1.

^q § 182, and R. 3.

^f § 239.

^l § 278.

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit,^b sed tectum mihi maledicit.^c*

Sæpe locus et tempus homines timidos audaces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est,^f inquit,^g formositas mea et tua deformitas! At grus evolvans, Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabula, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^h nobisⁱ natura tribuit, alios^j contempnamus,^k quibus natura alia^l et^m fortasse majora dedit.

5. PAVO.

Pavo graviterⁿ conquerebatur^o apud Junonem, dominam^p suam, quod vocis suavitas sibi negata esset,^q dum lusciniæ, avis tam parum decora, cantu excellat.^r Cui Juno, *Et merito, inquit; non enim^s omnia bona^t in unum conferri oportuit.^u*

6. ANSERES ET GRUES.

In^v eodem quondam prato pascebantur^w anseres et grues. Adveniente domino^x prati, grues facile avolabant; sed anseres, impediti corporis gravitate,^y deprehensi et^z mactati sunt.

Sic sæpe pauperes, cum potentioribus in eodem crimine deprehensi, soli dant^{aa} poenam, dum illi salvi evadunt.^{ab}

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 209, R. 12, (7.)

^d § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 266, 3.

^o § 279, 3.

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. 1.

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^a in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum offèrunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^c præponere.^d*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^e te semper^f ministerio^e nostro alēmus,^h dum ipse summo otio^f fruēris?* *Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri^f cibum subducunt, corpus debilitātur, et membra^h serò invidiæⁱ suæ poenituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbatⁿ in præsepīⁿ bovesque latrando^a a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabula invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrita, ut^w pæne moreretur^x formid-

* Supply hoc.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 279, 15.

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1.

ⁱ § 245, 1.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, R. 4.

^p § 212.

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.* Eundem conspicāta^b iterum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.* Tertiò illi^e (obviā facta, ausa^f est etiam propius[†] accedēre, eumque^g allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^a filio: *Miⁱ fili,ⁱ ne^h sic obliquis semper gressibus^h incēde, sed rectā viā^a perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis praeceptisⁱ obsequar, si te prius idem facientem vidēro.^m*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiamⁿ nullā re^o magis, quā exemplis^o, instrui.^p

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^a tres boves in maxīmā^a concordia, et sic ab omni^r ferarum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^r inter illos orto, singuli a feris^r petiti et laniati sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^u sit^u in concordia.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^u leōnis indūsus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^u Sed fortē, dum se celerius^v

* What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propius*?

^a § 247.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 277.

^e § 228.

^f § 142, R. 2.

^g § 233.

^h § 145, II. 1.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 52.

^k § 267, R. 1.

^l § 223, R. 2.

^m § 145, VI.

ⁿ § 239.

^o § 278.

^p § 272.

^q § 125, 5.

^r § 279, 7.

^s § 257.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 212, R. 3.

^v § 265.

^w § 249, I.

^x § 263, 2.

^y § 256, R. 9.

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnitus in pistrinum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiae dedit.

Hæc fabula stolidos^a notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occidit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperī^f solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^g inhiābat, etiam minores^h perdidit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duo^a qui unâ iter faciēbant, asinum oberrantem in solitudine conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quòd eum prior^b conspexisset.^c Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^d a^e verberibus abstinēt, asinus aufūgit, et neuter eo^f potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPL.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,ⁱ quòd eos totum diem^m comitātus esset.ⁿ Cui illi, *Non tu nos*, inquit, *sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^b ut ne nostris quidemⁿ corporibus^o parcēres,^p si exanimarentur.^q*

* With what noun does *minores* agree?

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, R. 4.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^k § 245, I.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Merito in actionibus non spectatur, quid fiat,* sed quo animo fiat.*

17. PASTORES ET LUPUS.

Pastores cæsâ ove^b convivium celebrabant. Quod^c quum lupus cerneret,^d *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,* quantus tumultus fieret!* At isti^e impune ovem comedunt! Tum unus illorum,^f *Nos enim,^g inquit, nostrâ, non aliênâ ove^h epulâmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonarius, qui spatiôsam habebat domum, invitavit fullonem, ut ad se commigraret.ⁱ Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^j societas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,^k fuligine et maculis inquinaturus esses.^l*

Hæc fabula docet dissimilia^m non debereⁿ conjungi.^o

19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibus^p captus, *Ne^q me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum,^r neque^s quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^t te intermemus, quod, quam ipse pugnandi^u sis^v imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitare soles.*

Fabula docet, non solum maleficos^w esse puniendos,^x sed etiam eos,^y qui alios ad malè faciendum^z irritent.¹

* § 265.

^b § 257.

^c § 206, (13.)

^d § 263, 5.

^e § 261, 1.

^f § 207, R. 25.

^g § 212.

^h § 198, 5.

ⁱ § 245, II.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 260, II. R. 5.

^l § 266, I.

^m § 260, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (2,) and N.

^o § 272.

^p § 271.

^q § 248, I.

^r § 267, R. I.

^s § 198, R. 4.

^t § 279, 6.

^u § 275, III. R. 1.

^v § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^w § 274, R. 8.

^x § 278.

^y § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPĪTRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipĭtres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere^a conātæ effecērunt,^b ut illi pacem^c inter se^d facerent. Quā^e firmatā, accipĭtres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiōrum discordias^f imbecillioribus^g sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat,* si gallinam diligentius sagināret,^a fore,^b ut illa bina^c aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset^d facta, planè ova parere^e desŭit.^f

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam^g esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicāta ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentiōne,^a si eam fortè attingere posset.^b Tandem defatigāta ināni labōre discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec^m eas in viā repertasⁿ tollērem.*^c

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se^p assēqui posse despērent.

* What is the object of *existimābat*? § 229, R. 5.

^a § 271.

^b § 273, 1.

^c § 208.

^d § 257.

^e § 239.

^f § 224.

^a § 260.

^b § 268, R. 4.

^c § 119, III.

^d § 263, 5.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 247.

^m § 278, R. 5.

ⁿ § 274, 3.

^o § 261.

^p § 271, R. 3.

^q § 162, 7.

23. VULPES ET LEÆNA.

Vulpes leænæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnīsi unum catūlum parēret.^a Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitātem rerum æstimandam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomōdo sibi^c a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit, ut ei^g tintinnabūlum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos^h sonītu admonītos eam fugēre posse.ⁱ Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,^j qui feli^k tintinnabūlum annectēret,^l nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^m plurīmos esse audāces,ⁿ sed in ipso periculō timīdos.^o

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Canis^p mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabūlum ex ære appendi,^q ut omnes eum cavēre possent.^r Ille verò æris tinnītu^s gaudēbat, et, quasi^t virtūtis suæ præmium^u esset,^v alios canes præ se contemnēre cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^w stolīdum, qui ignorāre^x vidēris, isto tinnītu pravitātem morum tuōrum indicāri!*^y

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

^a § 266, 3.

^h § 208, (4.)

^o § 262.

^b § 274, R. 8.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^p § 245, II.

^c § 223.

^j § 263, 5, R. 2.

^q § 263, 2.

^d § 265.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^r § 210.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^l § 205, N. 1.

^s § 238, 2.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^m § 278.

^t § 271.

^g § 224.

ⁿ § 273, 2.

^u § 272.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiŏrum suŏrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns benè saginātum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^c in urbem venias,^d et eādē felicitatē^e fruāris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attritos^f pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervici^g circumdārī solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, anīce!^h nihilⁱ moror felicitatē servitutē emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^j nullum commōdum tanti^k esse, quod servitutis calamitatem compensāre possit.^l

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrāhat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli facilē effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi, inquit, parva^o videtur,† quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 201, IV., 1.

^a § 235, (2.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^k § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224, R. 1.

^l § 264, 1.

^c § 133, 4.

^h § 240.

^m § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

ⁱ § 214, N. 2.

ⁿ § 206, (13.)

^e § 245, I.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^o § 210.

+ docuit 200. 1. 1. 1.
new

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pāne extinctum. Misericordiā^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c rēcondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddēre soleant.^f

29. AŚINUS ET EQUUS.

Aśinus equum beātum^g prædicābat, qui tam copiōsè pascere^htur, quum sibi post molestissimos labōres neⁱ paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agitur, et circumventus^l ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia aśinus conspiciātus, *O me stolidum*, inquit, *qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunā æstimaverim!*^h

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem { sibi^a . appropinquāre sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^b interdum discordāre^c novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferri^d jubet. Quibus^e allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^f Quod^g quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas,

* What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^a § 247, R. 2.

^g § 230.

^m § 195, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^h § 264, 8.

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (6.)

^c § 235, (4.)

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^d § 85.

^j § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2.

^e § 224.

^k § 257.

^r § 206, (13.)

^f § 265.

^l §§ 248, I., and 274, 1.

iisque celeriter fractis, docuit* illos, quàm firma res† esset^b concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte^c onëris se^d levâret, si se^e vivum videre vellet.^f Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labøre consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino^g detractam in equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me^h miserum*, inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim,ⁱ quum nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempseram.*

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo^k vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primum galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labøre fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere.^l Quo^m facto, deteriore conditioneⁿ quàm prius† esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta,^o nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3.

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuērunt*.

^a § 251.

^f § 224, R. 2.

^g § 271, and R. 3.

^b § 265.

^h § 238, 2.

ⁱ § 206, (13.)

^c § 208, (1.)

^j § 264, 8.

^k § 245, III.

^d § 273, 2.

^l § 275, R. 4.

^m § 213, R. 4, and (4.)

^e § 266, 1.

33. TESTŪDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orābat, ut sese^a volāre doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendēbat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere naturæ^e suæ contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instābat, et obsecrābat aquilam,^g ut se^h volūcrem facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque ungūlis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublimē, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferrētur. Tum in saxa incidens comminūta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occaecatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiæ^k suæ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniā. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendēre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causā. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volūcres venētur.^q* Cui accipiter, *Inanire^r,^s inquit, si partem prædam amittere, et incerta^t pro certis^u sectari vellem.^v*

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna cecidērat,^w iisque^x sublatis domum^y

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ^a § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | ^h § 208, (1.) | ^m § 270, R. 2. |
| ^b § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | ⁱ § 273, 2. | ^o § 261, 1. |
| ^c § 239. | ^j § 208. | ^p § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| ^d § 229. | ^k § 247. | ^q § 145, V. |
| ^e § 222. | ^l § 224. | ^r § 257. |
| ^f § 256, R. 16. | ⁿ § 198, 5. | ^s § 237, R. 4. |
| ^g § 231, R. 3. | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onēre et viâ defatigātus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætatis et inopiæ mala^e contemplātus Mortem clarâ voce invocāvit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberāret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subitō adstitit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctātur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votōrum^m suōrum poenitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requīro, qui^m onus paulūlūm allēvet,^o dum ego rursus subeo.*‡

36. INIMICI.

In eādē navi vehebantur duo,ⁿ qui inter se^o capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eōrum^p in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestāte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperārent, interrōgat|| is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatōrem, *Utram partem navis^p prius submersum iri existimāret.*^q Cui gubernātor, *Proram*,¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspectūrus sim.*^r

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^s dicitur: *Mi^t pater, quum multo^u sis major canibus^v*

* Supply *seni*.† Supply *volo*.‡ Supply *id*.|| What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrōgat*? § 231, R. 3.¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.^a § 236.^b § 265.^c § 212.^d § 212, R. 3.^e § 229, R. 6.^f § 258, R. 1.^e § 278, R. 7.^g § 215, (1.)^h § 260, R. 7, (2.)^h § 133, R. 4.ⁱ § 209, 3, (4.)ⁱ § 162, 7.^j § 274, 1.^m § 206, (4.)^j § 139.^l § 251, R. 1.ⁿ § 205, R. 7, (1.)^u § 256, R. 16.^o § 264, 5.^o § 235, R. 2.^v § 256.^k § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,^b quā fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi^c tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut audūdā canum^d voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturā^e formidolōsos nullis rationibus fortes^f reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hœdus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,^g *Quid^h tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hīc te salvum futurumⁱ speras, ubi quotidie pecūdes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non ouro, inquit hœdus; nam si moriendum^k sit, quanto^l præclarius^m mihiⁿ erit, meo cruōre aspergi aras^o deōrum immortalium, quā^p irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ^r omnibus^s immīnet, non timere,^t si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^u

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^v Vulpecula illum caseum appētens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primū^w formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

^a § 278.

^h § 231, R. 5.

^o § 239.

^b § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 270, R. 3.

^p § 206.

^c § 223.

^j § 266, 1.

^q § 224.

^d § 83, 2, E.

^k § 225, III., R. 1.

^r § 272.

^e § 249, II.

^l § 256, R. 16.

^s § 260.

^f § 210, R. 1.

^m § 205, R. 8.

^t § 162, 7.

^g § 83, 2.

ⁿ § 222.

ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudâsset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem,^c si cantus pulchritudini^d tuæ responderet.^e* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò^f e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^g esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^h insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est; * debētur* enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum. Tertiam vindicat sibi^b egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^c is^d sciat,^e se habitūrum^f me inimicum sibi.* Quid facerent^g imbecilles bestię, aut quæ† sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^h

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^a in^b caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digitos vulnerāvit, ut^c ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercule, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperare debeat,^d modò se defendere et vim depulsare velit.^e*

* What is the subject of this verb?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.)

^b § 83, 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3.) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, I.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 262, R. 1.

^s § 264, 1.

^t § 263, 2.

42. VULTUR ET AVICŪLÆ.

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit^a ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset^b die^c natāli suo. Quæ quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. RANÆ.

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset Solem uxōrem duxisse.^d Sed una cetēris^e prudentior, *O vos^f stolidos*, inquit; *nonne meministis,^g quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet?*^h *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?*ⁱ

44. RANÆ ET JUPĪTER.

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove^j petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere,^k deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu^l in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam punitūrus^m hydram illis misit, a quoⁿ quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. LUPI ET PASTŌRES.

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus foedus initūrus esset eā conditione,^o ut oratores suos

^a § 145, IV.^b § 266, 3.^c § 253.^d § 272.^e § 256.^f § 238, 2.^g § 183, 3, N.^h § 265.ⁱ § 145, VI.^j § 85.^k § 209, R. 5.^l § 247, R. 3.^m § 274, R. 6.ⁿ § 248, I.^o § 249, II.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callīdum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoribus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros, si canes ipsis dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus conditionem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiis^f nudatas vidissent, eos^g impetu facto^h omnem gregem dilaniasse.

46. PUER MENDAX.

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxiliumⁱ latūri^j advenērant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis^k vicinos orare coepit, *ut sibi^l et gregi^m subvenirent*. At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes^o preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupus libere in oves grassaretur, plurimasque earum^p dilaniaret.

47. CORVUS.

Corvus, qui caseum fortè^q repererat, gaudium altâ voce^r significavit. Quo^s sono^r allecti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,* impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^t dapem eripuērunt.

* Supply *ad eum*.

^a § 223.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 272.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 251.

^g § 278.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 274, 1.

^j § 274, 6.

^k § 247, R. 3.

^l § 208, (1.)

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 268.

^o § 274, 2.

^p § 212.

^q § 192, I. 3.

^r § 247.

^s § 206, (17.)

^t § 224, R. 2.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur^a fœcunditatem, quod singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c *Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venātum^f ivērant.^g Amplā prædā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes poneret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicerit^k interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit,** *quid minores potentioribus debeant.*^l

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †

Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus

Revolareⁱ nequeunt.^m *Heu miseram*, inquit, *vicem !*ⁿ

* What is the accusative of the " thing " after *docuit* ?

† Supply *ad mel*.

^a § 223, and (1.)

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d § 206, (3.)

^e § 274, R. 7.

^f § 276, II.

^g § 209, R. 12.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. 1.

^j § 224.

^k § 265.

^l § 271.

^m § 182, 3.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^a cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, salo^b*
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^c solo ingredi!
Suus unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.*

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^e dixit, mole si suâ
Eum^f gravâret, avolatûrum^g illico.
At ille:^h *Nec te considerentem sensëram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis replëtam† vitis post tergum dedit,
Aliënis ante pectus suspendit gravem.†
Hac re vidëre nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censöres sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.† Supply *peram*.^a § 275, III., R. 1.^d § 279, 14.^e § 208, (6.)^b § 254, R. 3.^e § 273, 4.^g § 270, R. 3.^c § 264, 8.^f § 272.^h § 229, R. 3, 2.

MYTHOLOGY.

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,^a quod dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,^a occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^c cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^d Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii,^e mirâ magnitudīne^f fuisse^g dicuntur. Nam singulis mensibus^h novem digitisⁱ crescēbant. Itaque quum essent^g annōrum novem,^f in cœlum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^j ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædalus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^e § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum exstruxit. A Minōē^c aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icāro filio alas cerā^d aptāvit, et cum eo^e avolāvit. Dum Icārus altius^f evolābat, cerā solis calōre calefactā, in mare decīdit, quod ex eo Icarium pelāgus^g est appellātum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervēnit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicītur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmīne percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non potērat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmīna fecērant, interēmit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admēto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^h Pelīæ filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, seⁱ filiam ei esse datūrum, qui feras curruī junxisset.^j Admētus, qui eam perdītē amābat, Apollīnem rogāvit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvāret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^k serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractātus, aprum ei et leōnem curruī junxit,^l quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicītus, munus ab Apollīne accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis spontē pro eo morerētur.^m Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent,ⁿ uxor se Alcestis morti obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^o eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiæ suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

^a § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9.

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 266, 2.

^j § 266, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II.

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Lībyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā^d devictā, et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re^e cognitā, caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā^f in patriamrediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupīter ei cōsilia sua concredēret,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, eum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperquē sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3.

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^f § 249, III.

^j § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^g § 236, R. 5.

^k § 271, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

^l § 274, R. 6.

^d § 257.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^m § 211, R. 5, 1.

^e § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, cujus ruīnam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commōta malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrima me habeto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetēbant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impērat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, ducēret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eārum litem diremptūrum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrimam judicasset,^f omnium terrārum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Lædæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^a anteposito, Venērem pulcherrimam esse judicavit. Postea X Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^l profectus, Helēnam conjūgi^m suoⁿ Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^o Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,ⁱ eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiūque Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^p inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultari,^r unus eōrum^r Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^o vestibulo munera^s feminea^s in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 270, R. 2.

^e § 223.

^f § 266, R. 4.

^g § 279, 3.

^h § 229.

ⁱ § 239.

^j § 272.

^k § 257.

^l § 237.

^m § 224, R. 2.

ⁿ § 208, (7.)

^o § 257, R. 7.

^p § 241, R. 4.

^q § 268.

^r § 212.

^s § 211, R. 4.

^t § 260, II.

clypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocâri jussit.^a Quæ dum omnia contemplantur, subitò tubicen cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcōrum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiari^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnōnem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promississe. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojā eversā, quum Græci domum^p redire vellent, ex Achillis tumultu vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquerent.^q Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^r homines ex luto finxit, iisque^s ignem e cælo in ferulā attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinēre obrūtum servārent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

^a § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 222.

^h § 256, R. 9.

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheumque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupiter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passuram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrigis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrarum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortalē reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrarum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Ceneo peperit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quā diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis.

^a § 224.

^c § 273, 4.

^e § 223.

^b § 264, 5.

^d § 265.

^f § 274, 2.

^e § 145, II. 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 270, R. 3.

^f § 239.

ⁱ § 272, R. 5.

^j § 266, 2.

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Intērim Diāna Ceneo^e irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. X Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commōta, titiōnem illum^g fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger perit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutatus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditionē additā, ut nec ipsi redirent,† nisi sorōrem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomine,^j quum errāret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubuisset,^m ibi urbem condēret.‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^h § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^k § 255.

^m § 145, II.

^d § 249, III.

^l § 266, 1.

ⁿ § 274, 1.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^j § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmine aberravit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdōniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^d Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gāvissus^e est hāc virtūte^e suā; mox intellexit nihil^f ipsi hoc munēre^f perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^g Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^h Quemⁱ Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^k est colōre^k aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.^m Hæc quum a pluribusⁿ in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus condiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^o prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^p si victus esset,^o occiderētur.^q Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projēcit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^o grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 206, (17.)

^f § 272.

^k § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^b § 247.

^g § 256.

ⁱ § 211, R. 6.

^c § 266, 1.

^h § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

^d § 262.

^o § 258, I. 2, R. 1.

ⁿ § 248, I.

^e § 245, II.

^p § 273, 2.

^o § 268.

ob^a causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leōnam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, ei^bque prädictum^c fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^d quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^e Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^f aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^g patri^h dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,ⁱ Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret.^j Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus^k esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^l Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^m mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusqueⁿ locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^o Niōbe libēris^p orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10.

^f § 258, 2, and (2.)

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9.

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^l § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 266, 1.

ⁱ § 230.

^m § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phīneus,^a Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum^b rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,^{*} Juppiter eum excācāvit, et immisit ei^c Harpyias,^d quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei^c auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter^f rogārent,^e dixit se^h illis iter demonstratūrum esse,ⁱ si eum poenā^j liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse^k dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insulas Strophādas, et Phineum poenā^j liberāvērunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

^a § 293, N.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^h § 266, 2.

^b § 162, 19.

^f § 231.

ⁱ § 268.

^c § 224.

^e § 258, 2, and (3.)

^j § 251.

^d § 9.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominū deos^a latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quōd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunāe obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogati autem^c ut causam redderent^e eorum, quæ dixissent,^f respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^h *Ipsē* autem erat *Pythagoras*.

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,ⁱ quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^j suis secum ferret,^k *Ego verò,*^l respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^j suum civibus donāvit, ne^b

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, I.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^b § 265.

^c § 279, 3.

^d § 239.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 268.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^j § 100, 6.

^k § 262.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiæ studio avocaretur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebanus bona sua inter Thebanos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocare studerent, eos correpto baculo^a fugavit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitratus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiæ operam dare.^c

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatione scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos videret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f perissent.*^g

8. Carneades usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiæ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebore purgabat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiam et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^a filii auditâ, vultu nihil^k immutato dixit: *Sciebam me mortalem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos videret, *Graviter te castigarem,*^e inquit, *nisi iratus essem.*^g

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementius[†] exar-

^{*} Supply *hominem* or *se*. § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[†] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9.

^a § 257.

^a § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^f § 207, R. 25.

^j § 262.

^c § 278.

^e § 224.

^k § 234, II.

^d § 275, III., R. I.

^h § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne^e vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^b adstanti mandavit, ut de illius poenâ statuëret.^c

13. Idem discendi^d cupiditate^e ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^g fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^h Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admodum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,ⁱ quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeret^j domo.^j Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi^k perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermōni^l interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^m interrogatus, cur solus taceret,ⁿ respondit: *Quia dixisse^o me^o aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse^p nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^q sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^r rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^e § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2.

^f § 279, 3.

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, 1.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,^a qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditiōne omnes^c suæ ætātis homīnes superāre existimabātur, universa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogātus, quapropter tam diu vellet^d in vitâ remanēre, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectutem meam accūsem.*^e

20. Illustrissimi sæpe viri humili loco^f nati fuērunt. Socrātes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominū^g judicāvit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olēra venditābat; et Demosthēnis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^h narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poētārum Græcōrum, dolore absumptus esse creditur, quod quæstiōnem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.ⁱ

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriātur in quodam poëmāte, se^j octoginta annos^k natum in certāmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hippārchum, Pisistrāti filium, Athenārum tyrannum. Inde Syracūsas se contulit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus^l carmina statuto pretio^m scripsit; quare eum Musam venālem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parensⁿ tragœdiæ dicitur, in Siciliā versaretur, ibique in loco aprico

^a § 223.

^b § 250.

^c § 279, 7.

^d § 265.

^e § 264, 7, 1.

^f § 246.

^g § 212.

^h § 279, 11.

ⁱ § 266, 3.

^j § 272.

^k § 236.

^l § 205, R. 15.

^m § 252.

ⁿ § 210.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti^a immisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a cenâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragoediâ sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repentè exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindari hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^h et familiæ pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33.

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, I.

^g § 245, II.

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1.

^k § 250.

^l § 261, 1.

accuratè antea meditatus esset.^a Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facîle de quâque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in conciōnem iturus, quum animo perpendēret, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solēbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōqui legesque ab eo accipere dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^g persuāsit, se leges suas ab Apollīne didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum petēret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrū^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidēris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliūs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suōrum militum nomina memoriā tenēbat. Mithridātes autem, rex Ponti, duārum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicērat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperābat, sine interprēte loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrū^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homērus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò malle ne te in Olympico certamine victōrem renuntiāri,^o an præco esse, qui victōrum nomina proclāmat?*

^a § 260, II.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 4.

^e § 224, R. 1.

^f § 266, 1.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^h § 254.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^j § 210.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^l § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanorum imperator, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suorum religione excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b viderent, deos iter suum sequi,^c ut ipsis^c praeliantibus adessent. /

37. Idem in pugna ad Mantinæam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto^e statim expiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanorum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniörum, militem quendam viâ^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullus rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem rapturi^j præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m eiⁿ ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybulo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannorum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dū*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4.

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant,^a ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.

42. Philippus, rex Macedonum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienatum, quod tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corporis habērem^h ægram, abscinderem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocatum, acceptâ difficultate rei domesticæ, pecuniâⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiâ^j fideliorem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eodem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnata, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicare^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maximam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evadam, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistola fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quâ filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiavit. Erat illa epistola verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r genitum esse scito.^s Quod^t equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quod natus est, quàm quod ei contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educatus et eruditus dignus evadat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relicturi sumus.*

^a § 260, R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4.

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me^a miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^b quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi^c fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris?* *Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro^d Macedōni, Asiā^e debellātā, Corinthii per legātos^f gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^g suā donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibi^h et Herculi.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populisⁱ imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernērent,^j Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto^k deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātis^l amantissimum et regiæ dominationi^m infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.*ⁿ *Meā^o quidem nihil^p interest, humine^p an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

^a § 238, 2.

^b § 245, I.

^c § 222.

^d § 266, 2.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 257.

^g § 247, R. 4.

^h § 249, I.

ⁱ § 278.

^j § 273, 2.

^k § 267.

^l § 213.

^m § 260, R. 6.

ⁿ § 219, R. 1.

^o § 214, N. 3.

^p § 221, I., R. 3.

contūsa et odoribus^a mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad cōservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomīne appellātum, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla numerātur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimē laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusārum et pæne totius Siciliæ tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriā^c pulsus Corinthi^d puēros littēras docuit.^e

53. Mithridātes, rex Ponti, sæpe venēnum hausērat, ut sibi a clandestinis cavēret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superātus mortem sibi consciscēre vellet, ne velocissimā quidem venēna ei nocērent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiæ ditissimus, oracūlum Apollinis interrogāret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset^h felicior, deus, Aglaūm quendam Psophidium feliciōrem, prædicāvit. Is autem erat Arcādum pauperrimus, parvūli agelli possessor, cujus termīnos quāmvīs senex nunquam excessērat, fructibusⁱ et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, quum in Italiā esset, audīvit, Tarentīnos quosdam juvēnes in convivio parum honorificē de se locūtos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessītos percunctātus est, an dixissent^k ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.^l Tum unus ex his,^j *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis defecisset, multo^m etiam plura et graviōra in te locutūri erāmus.*ⁿ Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

^a § 245, II.

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 251.

^d § 221, I.

^e § 231.

^f § 262, R. 3.

^g § 212.

^h § 244.

ⁱ § 266, 1.

^j § 212, N. 4.

^k § 256, R. 16.

^l § 274, R. 6.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliūs apparēbit; sin dammandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portārunť, eosque cum vitæ suæ periculō e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum riderētur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,^e* inquit, *pugnāre,^f non fugēre est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^g dixit, quòd patria sua^h seⁱ meliōres cives habēret.^d

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum^j quemquam tamdiu idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te^k diutiūs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^l ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam reddēret.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publica accēdēbat, antēquā in templo Jovis precātus esset.^l

63. Scipio dicēre solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^m

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^f § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^g § 227.

^k § 249, I.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 203, (1.)

ⁱ § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

^l § 256.

^m § 274, R. 8.

^e § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum esse^b negābat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,^{*} sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instaturos esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset?^{*} *Tunicam meam, inquit, si id elōqui posset,^d comburērem.^d*

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e statuisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset^{*} unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliae collocāri jussit, quod † Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,^{*} animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^h vaginā,ⁱ rediit^j in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^k cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^l recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

^{*} Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3.

^a § 224.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 242.

^d § 239, R. 3.

^e § 212, N. 4.

^f § 182, R. 3.

^g § 255, R. 3.

^h § 264, 6.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 261, 1.

^k § 268.

^l § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salutē devoto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinius regem expulsū restituere conati erant, ipse capitibus^b damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam petēret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit,^f ut serēnā nocte subito luna deficēret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omīne futuram cladem portendi.* Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertē exposuit, ut postero die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committerent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnassee is dicitur centum et viginti praeliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronis^h esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unā, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordēcim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

^a § 279, 9.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 254, R. 3.

^b § 217, R. 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^f § 249, R. 1.

^c § 79, 3, and 82, E. 3.

^g § 262, R. 3.

ēris idem donātus est quinquies viciesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quōrum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remīsīt.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellēre non posset, ut præaltum flumen transīrent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conijcēre illudque tranāre. Tum elephantus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^b § 118, 6

^c § 222.

^d § 264, 5.

^e § 266, 2.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janiculo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Italos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiâ eversa est. Hinc Ænëas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojanis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcorum pepercerat, aufugit, et in Italiam pervenit. Ibi Latinus rex ej benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænëas urbem condidit, quam in honorem conjugis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænëæ mortem Ascanius, Ænëæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtulit, urbemque condidit in monte Albano, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secutus est Silvius, qui post Ænëæ mortem a Laviniâ genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 231.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 230.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam^a Albæ^b regnavērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militūbus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmīne ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,ⁱ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrūm regnum habēre vellet,^j an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^k Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^l nubere. Sed hæc a Marte gemīnos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^m quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluens eos in siccoⁿ reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod^o videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^p dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply loco.

^a § 274, R. 5.

^b § 221.

^c § 256.

^d § 145, II. 1.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 204, R. 10.

^g § 212.

^h § 250.

ⁱ § 265.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 206, (13.)

^m § 274, 1, R. 7.

transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,* Amulium inter-

Ante fecērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt.

Christum Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventino,

754. quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam vocāvit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irrīdens mœnia^b transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asylūm patefēcit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurērunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjūges deērant. Festum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venissent,^d Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapuērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ appropinquārent, fortè in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem monstrāret,^e eiūque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^f Illa petūt, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gerērent,ⁱ annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^j ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romānum est. In mediā^k cæde raptæ^{*} processērunt, et hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur, et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

^a § 265.

^e § 273, 2.

^h § 266, 1.

^b § 233.

^f § 273, 4.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^g § 208, (1.)

^j § 205, R. 17.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

commōti sunt. Romūlus fœdus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob ætātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītam patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regnī tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lus-
trāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d
homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatorīb^e interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimavērunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curīb^e, urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec min^{us} tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperīi anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello advers^{us} Sabīnos fortem et stren-
uum virum^k præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Al-
bānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiō-
rum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis regnāset, fulmīne ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^m et religiōne avo^m similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § 254.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 274, 1.

^e § 279, 3.

^f § 250.

^g § 274, 3.

^h § 145, II. 1.

ⁱ § 222.

^k § 224.

^l § 230, R. 2.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcerem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit,^a et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriū^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quum Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiū suū tutorem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intēcepit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creaverat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellāti.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quum adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiōre parte domūs popūlum^a allocūta est, dicens ; *regem grave quidem sed non letāle vulnus accepisse ; eum petere, ut popūlus, dum convaluisset,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capītum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiæ Tulliæ et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius successerat. Nam ab ipsō Tarquinio de gradibus curiæ dejectus, quum domum^d fugēret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properāvit, et prima conjūgem regem^e salutāvit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

A. U.
220.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificāvit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnābat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiæ, nobilissimæ femīnæ, conjūgi Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestāta fuērat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurārant, populōqueⁱ persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnābat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxōre et libēris

A. U.
243.

^a § 233.

^b § 263, 4.

^c § 224.

^d § 237, R. 4.

^e § 230, R. 2.

^f § 212.

^g § 135, 1.

^h § 235, (2.)

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^a regnātum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annuum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiōres redderentur. Fuērunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ maneret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquini filius, sese invicem occiderunt. Romani tamen ex eâ pugnâ victores recesserunt. Brutum Romænæ matrônæ quasi communem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collëgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collëgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno iterum Tarquinius bellum Romānis intulit, Porsenâ,^g rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibërim conjecit, et ad suos transnavit.

26. Dum Porsena urbem obsidebat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contulit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,^a ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terreret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolumem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contulit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g populus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quodⁱ tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaustirētur.^j Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^k Hic iis inter alia fabulā narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā populus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primū tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversum nobilitatis superbiam defendērent.^l

28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^m dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,ⁿ quam^o bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cœpit. Quare urbe^p expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^q exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

^a § 249, II.^f § 162, 7.^k § 274, 1, and 210.^b § 211, R. 4.^g § 274, R. 5.^l § 204.^c § 207, R. 36.^h § 221, 1.^o § 206, (9.)^d § 224.ⁱ § 266, 3.^p § 242.^e § 263, 4.^j § 264, 5.

onibus flecti poterat, ut patriæ parceret. Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venerunt; quarum fletu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removeret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^c occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romani quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent, familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremeram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^c usi eos in insidias pellexerunt. In proelio ibi exorto^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantâ familiâ, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe conditâ decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egerunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorum Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quâ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accipit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2.

puëris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorem in urbem agerent.^c

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradidērunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupârunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitoliū defendi potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno proelio superāret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accessērunt, et quarto milliariorum^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et postēri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.

^b § 274, R. 7.

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 227.

^e § 266, 3.

^f § 209, R. 4.

^g § 162, 7.

^h § 207, R. 22.

ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)

^j § 120, 2.

^k § 254, R. 3.

^l § 211, R. 6.

^m § 251.

ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, itērum Gallus processit
 robōre^a atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decernēret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militū, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-
 mātus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^c a Va-
 lerio interficeretur,^d qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gessērunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitribus, ad quod^e L. Papirius Cursor cum honōre
 dictatōris profectus est. Qui quum negotiū cujus-
 dam causā Romam ivisset, prēcēpit Q. Fabio^f Rulliano,
 magistro equitū, quem apud exercitū reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasiōnem nactus
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnītes delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatōre^g capitis^h damnātus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favōre militū et populi liberātus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipse
 interficeretur.

4. Duobus annis pōstⁱ T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnītes gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.

Nam ad Furcūlas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi

Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^j fa-
 ciendum^k putāret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

^a § 250.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^c § 247.

^d § 262, R. 3.

^e § 225, IV.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 248, I.

^h § 217, R. 3.

ⁱ § 235, R. 4.

^j § 272.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 265.

^m § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanorum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque consilium improbavit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnites denique post bellum undequinquaginta annorum superati sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis^a bellum indictum est, quia legati Romanorum injuriam fecissent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epiri regem, contra Romanos auxilium^b poposcerunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primum Romani cum transmarino hoste pugnaverunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Laevinus. Hic, quum exploratores Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiarent Pyrrho, quaecunque a Romanis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugna commissâ, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantorum vicit. Nox proelio finem dedit. Laevinus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romanos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque summo honore tractavit. Quum eos, qui in proelio interfecti fuerant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere videret, tulisse ad coelum manus dicitur cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subigërem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro igneque vastavit; Campaniam depopulatus est, atque ad Praeneste venit milliario ab urbe octavo decimo. Mox terrore exercitus, qui cum consule sequebatur, in Campaniam se recepit. Legati ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendis^f missi honorifice ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legatis, Fabricium, sic admiratus est,

^a § 224.

^b § 231.

^c § 266, 1.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^f § 275, III., R. 4.

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret* eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d prælio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephanti interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci jussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò post

A. U.
481.

Pyrrhus tertio etiam prælio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnësi urbem, interfectus est.

A. U.
490.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

A. U.
495.

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 266, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicavērunt. Duilius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cōnā redīret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navāli superātur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pēnos in pluribus praeliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitātes in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedaemoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno praelio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincula conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot praeliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pōnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent: ⁱ illosⁱ enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habēre: tanti^j non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.

^b § 82, E. 1.

^c § 212.

^d § 231, R. 4.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^f § 253.

^g § 266, 2.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^j § 214.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis extinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio A. U. consulibus, anno belli Punici vicesimo tertio mag-
513. num prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredécim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginenses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanōrum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^b Sardiniâ, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibërum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes
A. U. Gallōrum copię Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Ro-
529. mānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominū^a ad id bellum parata fuisse.^c Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominū interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^d post pugnatum est^e contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipione consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

^a § 212.

^b § 242.

^c § 269.

^d § 236.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

ărur, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punìcum bellum renovâtum est per Hannibălem,^a Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admovêrat, ut odium perenne in Romănos jurăret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætătis Saguntum,^c Hispaniæ civitatem, Romănis amicam, oppugnare^e aggressus est. Huic Romăni per legătos denuntiavêrunt, ut bello abstinêret.^d Qui quum legătos admittêre nollet, Romăni Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandarêtur Hannibăli,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romăni gerêret. Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romăni Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubăle in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur^g in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibăli^e se conjunxêrunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus conflixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibăli dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum supêrat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus, Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadagesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibălem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

^e § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen morae^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannae^c appellatur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulares aut praetorii viginti, senatores triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antē factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multae Italiae civitates, quae Romanis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulerunt. Hannibal Romanis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimerent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armati capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureorum annulorum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanorum, senatorum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitu, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquam Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniae, contra Hannibālem bene pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniae, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romanis capti essent, M. Valerius Laevinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minus copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philipppum vicit.

^a § 272.^b § 206, (13.)^c § 224, R. 2.^d § 213.^e § 223, R. 2.^f § 264, 5.^g § 210, R. 2.^h § 229, R. 5.ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^e partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannōnem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatē in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanorum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodevigiſinti annorum, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem,^f multos^g nobilissimorum juvenum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annorum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatum Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispanis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatē ad eum uno animo transierunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanorum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiam evocatus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatē, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

^a § 212.

^e § 279, 10.

^h § 271.

^b § 23.

^f § 128, 6.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^c § 20, E. (a.)

^g § 205, R. 12.

^j § 242, R. 1.

^d § 204.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venērat, Scipio consul creātus, et in Afrī-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannōnem, ducem
 Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnāt, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiæ regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, omnis ferè
 Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 A. U. sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 553. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educēbant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 proelium pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam rediisset, ingenti gloriâ triumphavit, atque
 Africānus appellatus est. Sic finem accēpit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quàm
 cœperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 A. U. rex a T. Quintio Flamini apud Cynoscephalas,
 556. paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,*
quas Romani contra eum defendērant, bellum inferret;^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^e § 262.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^d § 249, II.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solùm naves habèret; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finito bello Macedonico, secutum est bellum Syriacum contra Antiöchum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legatus est additus. Hannibal navali prælio victus,^d Antiöchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione consule ingenti prælio fusus est. Tum rex Antiöchus pacem petit. Data est ei hæc lege, *ut ex Euröpâ et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi prælio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. A. U. 586. Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romani se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

^a § 230, R. 2.

^c § 279, 9.

^e § 212.

^b § 204.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^f § 247, R. 3.

inuitatē magnitudinis;^a nam sedecim remorum ordines habuisse dicuntur. Triumphavit magnificentissimè in curru aureo, duobus filiis utrōque latere^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginem A. U. 602. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altero^c anno ab urbe condita,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt,^e et oppugnaverunt Carthaginem. Multa ibi praelare gesta sunt per Scipionem, Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus in Africā militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginensium duces vitabant, quam contra eum proelium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romani in Africam trajecerant, consul est creatus, et contra Carthaginem missus. Is hanc A. U. 608. urbem a civibus acerrimè defensam^f cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi praeda facta, plurimæque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africani juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanorum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.^c § 120, 1.^e § 229, R. 4, 1.^b § 254, R. 3.^d § 274, R. 5.^f § 274, 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illatam. Hanc Mūmnius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummi* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romanos excitavit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitavit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romanis placuisse,† imperatorem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infamem, quam populus et senatus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxuit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

^a § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

9. P. Scipione Nasicâ et L. Calpurnio Bestiâ consulibus, Jugurthæ, Numidârûm regi, bellum illâtum est, quòd Adherbâlem et Hiempsâlem, Micipsæ filios, patruêles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversûs eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senâtu improbâta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis prœliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitatés ipsius in deditiõnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. curram triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus
 648. filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in
 carcère strangulâtus.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutõnes aliæque Germanõrum et Gallõrum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanõrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d itẽrum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creâtus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutõnes decretum est; bellõque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulâtus delâtus est. In duobus prœliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobõchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creâtus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutõnes, quorum
 A. U. copia adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transiẽrunt.
 653. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos

* § 266, 3.

* § 221, I.

* § 210.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 262, R. 7.

dimicatum est^a ad Veronam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugna aut in fuga caesa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita in Italia gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U. 659.
Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obediērant, aequa cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciosum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum^c alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id^e quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

3. Anno urbis conditae sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romae bellum civile exortum A. U. 666.
est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullae bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italia morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romae utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatem coegit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret,^f et Asiam, quam invaserat, relicta, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Graecia et Asia Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^a et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripserunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulerunt. Universus reliquus senatus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajecit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dediderant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridatē triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civile, consumpsērunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

1. ANNO urbis conditæ^c sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem.

Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^f Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus proelio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 257, R. 5.

^b § 249, I.

^e § 279, 9.

^h § 237.

^c § 274, R. 5.

^f § 230.

totam Asiam invaderet, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commoratur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis proeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque proelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēmē^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis extincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatorēs, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et CEnomao, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quān Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitātes Italiæ,* tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecutus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitātem, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti proelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem† erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitātem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221, I.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei^a missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut^b Romanis, toto orbe^c terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum

est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate
A. U. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum
687.

contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniam Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae^d atque consilii. Regnavit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^h dedit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suumⁱ in ejus^j manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeius^k reposuit. Parte^l regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate^m donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.ⁿ Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, I.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæorum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem^a sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilīna ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanorum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

8. Circa eādem tempōra M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

* Supply *Pompēii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3.

^b § 242.

^c § 275, R. 4.

^d § 253.

A. U. 705. 9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romāni nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscere altèrum consulatū; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent,^a contradictum est^b a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Ariminō, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompēii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicavit. Primo praelio victus est et fugatus; evāsit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^c Pompēium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Numquam adhuc Romænæ copię majores neque melioribus ducibus^d convenèrant. Pugnatum est^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postrimum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fuisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi^{*} quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 184, 2.

^d § 249, III.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorîcâ aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriâ potitus, regnum Cleopâtræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum^a est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuêrunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuêrat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est.

A. U.
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12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuêrat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris^e sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuêrat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^f consulatus darētur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. *Julii Cæsaris*.

^a § 184, 2.

^c § 211, R. 5, 1.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^d § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; perit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepidus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiātâ sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, reginam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admisit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecīmo* quām consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuerat.† Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

* Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

^a § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Herculis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et paludem Mæotida;^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

^a § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, ceteras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurorque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minus est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiæ^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^{*} est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptûni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjuvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeo multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemano excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliæ, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^g pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

^{*} Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos*, i. e. *lapides*.

^a § 263, 5, R. 1.

^c § 250, R. 1, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2.

^d § 224.

^f § 245, II.

^d § 250.

^g § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ^e se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum^b alacriōres facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^e magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^d similis, non solum majōra navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquā se haud procul Lutetiā^f cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^e infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^a permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceānum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum, et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^e § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16.

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolæ corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando^a corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causâ, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes incensibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus^d aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^e periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturæ^f Germani non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^g ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et libëris. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas^h maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Cæsar novem dierum iterⁱ patere narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniâ multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Moenus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

^a § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, N. 4.

^h § 236.

niam Eurōpæ flūminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta amnibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse coepit quā Claudius imperante. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corpōrum vincunt, ceterum ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbari. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitāte ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui interiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quā latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquā continenti iugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli coelique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facile^j est regio,

^a § 257.

^c § 249.

^k § 208, (5.)

^b § 250.

^f § 256, R. 16.

^l § 223.

^e § 256.

^g § 256, R. 12.

^j § 277, R. 7.

^h § 245, II.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,^a inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparāri posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissīma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multū ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^d saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maris vicīna scatent.

19. Clarissīmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superiōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocātur, ab inis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primū exilis, deinde aliis annibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albūlae nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utrāque ripā villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus annuum rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferiōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas coelique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incōlæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

^a § 264, 7.^b § 224.^c § 250, (2.)^d § 231, R. 5.^e § 209, R. 4.^f § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnedas alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūque ducibus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium * maris interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem referat. A tribus promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confectos, humēris sublātos, flammæ ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomīna fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsīs, Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maxīmas hostium copias delēvit: Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimēdis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare Ionium lapsus † commissari ‡ dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērīt, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insuldrum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, at the end.

^a § 250.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222.

^d § 293, N.

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponte apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cœlum grave, mare circâ^c importūnum. Incolæ latrocinii dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum^e quam cœlum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrites urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epîrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dictur*.

^a § 265.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^h § 213.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 212, R. 3.

ⁱ § 207, R. 23.

^e § 235, R. 4.

^f § 250.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^g § 223 R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, superato, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Acheloo flumine. Plures eam populi incolunt. Illustris ibi Dodona in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo incluta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebætes aeneos inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^{*} fama est.

27. Acheloi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Epiri adjacent, interque eas Corcyra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hac Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnavit. Vicina ei Ithaca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^c ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epirum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^d excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^e gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Oeta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo consenso, se ipsum^f cremavit. Inter Ossam^g et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amoenissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athenæ,

^{*} § 272.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 207, R. 28.

^b § 206, (3.)

^c § 250.

^g § 235, R. 2.

^e § 221, I.

^f § 247, R. 4.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,^a nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratôres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genêre claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriæ^c studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendêret. Arx ibi sive Acropôlis^d urbi immînens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^e splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissîma ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissîma regio. Incôlæ magis corporibus^f valent quàm ingenîis. Urbs celeberrîma Thebæ,^g quas Amphion musices ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindâri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^h ibi Helicon,ⁱ Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ^j Phocis finitîma, ubi Delphi urbs clarissîma. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit,^k quot quâunque præclâra munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphos^l missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Immînet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsûla, quæ Peloponnêsus vocatur, platâni folio simillîma. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition?

^a § 269.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^e § 265.

^b § 107.

^c § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 237.

^f § 223.

ⁱ § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptūni est, ad quod, ludi celebrantur Isthmici. Ibīdem in ipso Peloponnēsi adītu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissima, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellant,^{*}) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus florēret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achæico, quod Romāni cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^c eō milites veterānos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ Græciâ concurrunt.^e Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numērat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferē gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immīnet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximē urbem^h Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartāni se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænārum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens,

^{*} Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^d § 275, III., R. 3.

^e § 250.

^b § 54.

^g § 184, 2.

^h § 235, (5,) R. 5.

^c § 230, R. 2.

^f § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summâ religione coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluabant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aërium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia junguntur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.^c § 269.^e § 266, 2.^b § 224.^d § 264, 6.^f § 260, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicītur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentēs incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.^a Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certāmine a judicibus^b contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; ceteræ marītōs mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrā munīta et arte, quæ cūm^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiā^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herūs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirūtā, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicītur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænēâ e patriâ profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto patriæ

^a § 222, R. 4. ^b § 231, R. 2. ^c § 278, R. 7. ^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ^a Macedoniâ assignasse dicuntur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corporea pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant,^c eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis aurorūque vinctis pro poculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque^{*} tanto^d magis, quanto quis^e illustrioribus gaudet majoribus.^f Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^g rudiōres sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis^h plures hostes interemerit, eò^d majore existimatione apud suos^a habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro suprâ dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply faciunt.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, 1, (c.)

^f § 245, II.

^g § 256.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1,) N.

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu^a jucundas. Placīdus idem lētissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigābilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos * appellānt. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū^c noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^d brumā semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitānt; sine omni discordiā et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^e eos^f tædet, epūlis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hōc enim sepul-
tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportāvit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnā occisus est. Haud procul ab illā urbe Rhyndacus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solum ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquā emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^g quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiā separat. Ipsis in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,[†] ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^d § 253.

^f § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^e § 215, (1.)

^g § 247, R. 4.

^c § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium principi, et templum Jovis, ab Jasõne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axënus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclea, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Cerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissime custodiunt, et, si quid perpëram imperitaverint,^d inedia totius diëi afficiunt. Extrëmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodëcim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Milëtus, belli pacisque artibus inclÿta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iönium civitates statis temporibus legatos solëbant mittere. Nulla facile^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milëtus. Ephësi, quam^f urbem Amazõnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diænæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numero, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælata. Opëri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222.^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)^e § 224.^b § 211, R. 6.^c § 277, R. 7.^h § 211, R. 6.^f § 209, R. 2, (2.)^g § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia*, appellāta,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universā *Græciâ* gessit, clarissīma. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simois*, amnes famā quā naturā majōres. Ipsum montem certāmen* deārum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littōre claræ sunt urbes *Rhoetēum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajācis*, qui ibi post certāmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrāque† clarius.

49. *Ionibus*† *Cares* sunt finitimi, populus armōrum* bellique adeo amans, ut aliēnā etiam bella mercēde acceptā gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivōrum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eōrum *Mausolus* fuit. Qui quum vitā^d defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquā miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Syriâ* jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquā^e limpidissimā et frigidissimā, in quo *Alexander Macædo* quum lavaret,^f parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur.^g Antrum *Corycium* in iisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiātu patet in monte arduo, altēque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,^h rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalōrum ingredientesⁱ terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

^a § 209, R. 4.

^d § 245, 1.

^e § 262.

^b § 222.

^g § 211, R. 6.

^h § 184, 2.

^c § 213.

^f § 229, R. 4, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnice in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercatûram spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnâmi, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrociniis^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camêlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriânæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Sitim^h

^a § 205, R. 7, (1.) N.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1.

^f § 245, II.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quatriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^b

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babilon nomen dedit, Chaldaicârum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirâmis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculis^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculo commeari dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^e pedibus^f quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^g permeat Euphrâtes. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum^h ambitu;ⁱ super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onera nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissîma Asiæ regio^k India primùm patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successōres secuti in interiōra^l Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^m oppidōrum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripsērunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indoⁿ major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisio ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxîma in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris. Arbōres tantæ proceritatis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjâci nequeant. Hoc^o efficit uber-

^a § 236.^b § 119, III.^c § 249, I.^d § 256, R. 16.^e § 233.^f § 211, R. 6.^g § 250.^h § 204.ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.^j § 272.^k § 256.^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homīnes, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incēdunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam anis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invādit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occāsum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arēnis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephanti illos paveant, nec contuēri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incēdere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 220.

^a § 242.

^b § 209, R. 11.

^c § 250.

^d § 249.

^e § 245, II.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9.

proximus. Amnem transitūri minūmos prēmunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahere. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militant et turres armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armatos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibetur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maxime odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maxime adversarij alvum petit, quam scit esse molliorem. Longitudine elephantum ferē exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittacos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optime reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit, ut singularum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipue maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna numēro; eāque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceāni omnium maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candōre, magnitudine, lævōre, pondere. Rarè duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminārum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regīna, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superāret, in cœnâ aceto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^c est imbrum,^d mirè tamē est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidē urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasōrum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solūtis, crescere incipit Lunā novā post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodeviginti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggēres aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^c § 213.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 269.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupedem, in terrâ non minùs quàm in flumîne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armatus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictâ. Dies in terrâ agit, noctes in aquâ. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hianti, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicītur habēre in aquâ, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulâ Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ^a obviām ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciâ expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungulis^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubâ et hinnitū; rostro resimo, caudâ et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suæ ludis^d Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opēra. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominū facta sunt, emīnent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominū millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 228.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^e § 279, 7.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^d § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita mirae magnitudinis. Capitis ambītus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitūdo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitūdo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circuitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno parietē amplexus, totus marmōre^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendere ad prænuntianda^d vada portūsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papȳrum nascitur. Radicibus incolæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papȳro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papȳro usus post Alexandri denuo victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publica monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandāri cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasiōnem dedit membrānas^e Pergāmi invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartā ex papȳro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrepant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verum arte medicātos intra penetralia collō-

^{*} Supply *est ab hominibus*. § 141, R.

^a § 120, 2.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 275, I.

^d § 249.

^e § 275, R. 3.

cant. Negotia extra domos feminae, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onera illae humeris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multorum animalium et ipsa animalia. Haec interfecisse^a capitale est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Aegypti populorum numen est; bos niger cum candida in dextro latere macula; nodus sub lingua, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitae annos excedere. Ad hunc vitae terminum quum pervenerit, mersum in fonte enecant. Necatum lugent, aliumque quaerunt, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quaeritur. Delubra ei sunt gemina, quae thalamos vocant, ubi populus auguria captat. Alterum* intrasse laetum est; in altero dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habetur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerorum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honorem canunt,^b idque videtur intelligere.

71. Ultra Aegyptum Aethiopes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobius vocantur, quia paulo quam nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quam aeris; hanc ob causam aes illis videtur pretiosius. Aere se exornant, vincula auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eorum, quae immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arborum quoque folia non innatant aquae, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Africa ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a ceteris partibus mari. Regiones ad mare positae eximie sunt fertiles; interiores incultae et arenis sterilibus tectae, et ob nimium

* Supply thus: [*Apis*] *alterum* [*thalamum*] *intrasse laetum est.*

^a § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249, 1.

^b § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritaniam. Ibi mons præaltus Abyla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremissee et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romanis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.^a

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrenas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse* dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,^a tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrîca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiōres etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrîca feracissîma. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignōrat. Leōni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrîmo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantâlibet multitudîne appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrîci altitudinem equitis equo^e insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, I. 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N.

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concôquunt. Cetèrùm magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavèrint, se latère existiment. Pennæ eorum quærentur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicênûm^a cubitorum; nec minores India. Certè Megasthènes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescère, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punico bello ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano, ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiâ serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes^{*} præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephant manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque præcludent plerumque in illâ dimicatione utrique commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

^a § 119, III.

^{*} Supply *illos*.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. active.	f. feminine.	num. ... numeral.
adj. adjective.	freg. frequentative.	part. ... participle.
adv. adverb.	imp. impersonal.	pass. ... passive.
c. common gender.	inc. inceptive.	pl. plural.
comp. comparative.	ind. indeclinable.	prep. ... preposition.
conj. conjunction.	int. interjection.	pret. preteritive.
d. doubtful gender.	irr. irregular.	pro. pronoun.
def. defective.	m. masculine.	rel. relative.
dep. deponent.	n. neuter.	sub. substantive.
dim. diminutive.	neut. pass. neuter passive.	sup. superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., *an abbreviation of Aulus.*
§ 328.

A, ab, abs, prep. *from*: *ab oriente, on the east*: *a meridie, on the south.* Before the agent of a passive verb, *by*. § 195, R. 2.

Abdera, æ, f. *a maritime town of Thrace.*

Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. *hidden; concealed; removed; secret; from*

Abdo, abdere, abdidi, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) *to remove from view; to hide; to conceal.*

Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-

ductum, a. (ab & duco,) *to lead away.*

Abductus, a, um, part. (abduco.)
Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) *to go away; to depart.*

Aberro, are, avi, atum, n. (ab & erro,) *to stray; to wander; to lose the way.*

Abiectus, a, um, part. from
Abjicio, abjicere, abjeci, abjectum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) *to cast, to cast away; to throw aside.*

Abluo, ere, i, tum, a. (ab & luo,) *to wash away; to purify.*

Abrumpo, abrumpere, abrūpi, abruptum, a. *to break.*

Abscindo, abscindere, abscīdi, abscissum, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*

Absens, tis, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent.*

Absolvo, absolvere, absolvi, absolutum, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*

Absorbeo, absorbere, absorbui & absorpsi, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*

Absterreo, ere, ui, itum, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*

Abstinentia, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*

Abstineo, abstinere, abstinui, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*

Absum, abesse, abfui, irr. n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*

Absumo, absumere, absumpsi, absumptum, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*

Absumptus, a, um, part. (absumo.)

Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, deaf; senseless,) *senseless; absurd.*

Abundantia, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*

Abundo, are, avi, atum, n. (ab &

undo, to boil,) *to overflow; to abound.*

Abyla, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*

Ac, atque, conj. *and; as; than.* § 198, R. 1.

Acca, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*

Accedo, accedere, accessi, accessum, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*

Accendo, accendere, accendi, accensum, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*

Accensus, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning.*

Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio.)

Accessus, us, m. (accedo,) *approach; access; accession.*

Accido, ere, i, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*

Accipio, accipere, accēpi, acceptum, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 2,) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipere finem, to come to an end; to terminate*

Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*

Accumbo, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*

Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*

Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*

Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*

Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*

Acerrimè, adv. sup. See Acriter.

Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*

Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*

Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*

Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*

Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*

Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*

Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*

Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of*

soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.

Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*

Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*

Acroceraunia, òrum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*

Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*

Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*

Actio, ònis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*

Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*

Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*

Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*

Acumen, inis, n. (acuo,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*

Acus, us, f. *a needle.*

Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards with a numeral, about.*

Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*

Additus, a, um, part. from

Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*

Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhære, adhæsi, n. (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, âlis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, adhibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adīmo, adimere, adēmi, ademptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad & jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, adjunctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to join; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjūvo, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjutum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thesaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *admiration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish; to warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, admōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to bring to; to move to.*
- Adnāto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (ad & nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. *youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi, adultum, inc. *to grow; to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & opto,) *to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*

Adorior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack; to accost; to address; to undertake.*

Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*

Adriaticus, a, um, adj. *Adriatic: mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf; now, the gulf of Venice.*

Adscendo, or ascendo, adscendere, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend; to rise: adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*

Ad- or as- sisto, sistere, stiti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by; to assist; to help.*

Adspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)

Ad- or as- spergo, gere, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*

Ad- or as- spicio, spicere, spexi, spectrum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at; see; regard; behold.*

Ad- or as- stans, tis, part. from

Ad- or as- sto, stare, stiti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by; to be near.*

Adsum, adesse, adfui, adfuturus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present; to aid; to assist.*

Adulator, oris, m. (adulor,) *a flatterer.*

Aduncus, a, um, adj. *bent; crooked.*

Advectus, a, um, part. from

Advêho, advehere, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry; to convey.*

Advêna, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*

Adveniens, tis, part. from

Advenio, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive; to come.*

Adventus, ūs, m. *an arrival; a coming.*

Adversarius, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary; an enemy.*

Adversus & adversum, prep. *against; towards.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse; opposite; unfavorable; bad; fronting: adversa cicatrix, a scar in front: adverso corpore, on the breast.*

Advoco, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to; to call; to summon.*

Advolo, are, avi, atum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*

Ædifico, are, avi, atum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*

Ædilitas, atis, f. *the office of an edile; edileship.*

Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*

Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægæan: Ægæum mare, the Ægæan sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelago.*

Æger, ra, rum, adj. *sick; weak; infirm; diseased.*

Ægrè, adv. *grievously; with difficulty.*

Egritudo, inis, f. *sorrow; grief.*

Ægyptus, i, f. § 29, 2; *Ægypt*.
Ælius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family*.
Æmilius, i, m. *the name of several noble Romans of the gens Æmilia, or Æmilian tribe*.
Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation; rivalry; competition*.
Æmulus, a, um, adj. *emulous*.
Æmulus, i, m. *a rival; a competitor*.
Ænéas, æ, m. *a Trojan prince, the son of Venus and Anchises*.
Æneus, a, um, adj. *brazed*.
Ænos, i, f. § 29, 2; *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, named after its founder, Æneas*.
Æolis, idis, f. *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, between Troas and Ionia*.
Æqualis, e, adj. *equal*.
Æqualiter, adv. *equally*.
Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity; justice; moderation*.
Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal: æquus animus, or æqua mens, equanimity*.
Æër, is, m. *the air; the atmosphere*.
Ærarium, i, n. *the treasury; from Æs, æris, n. brass; money*.
Æschylus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek tragic poet*.
Æsculapius, i, m. *the son of Apollo, and god of medicine*.
Æstas, ātis, f. *summer*.

Æstimandus, a, um, part. *to be esteemed, prized, or regarded; from*
Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to esteem; to value; to regard; to judge of; to estimate*.
Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be very hot*.
Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. *stormy; boiling; surging; turbulent*.
Æstus, ūs, m. *heat*.
Ætas, ātis, f. *age*.
Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal; immortal*.
Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia, a country in Africa, lying on both sides of the equator*.
Æthiops, ōpis, m. *an Ethiopian*.
Ætna, æ, f. *a volcanic mountain in Sicily*.
Ævum, i, n. *time; an age*.
Afer, ra, rum, adj. § 106, *of Africa*.
Affābrē, adv. *artfully; ingeniously; curiously; in a workmanlike manner*.
Affectus, a, um, part. *affected; afflicted*.
Afferō, afferre, attūli, allatum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) *to bring; to carry*.
Afficio, icēre, ēci, ectum, a. (ad & facio,) *to affect: inediā, to deprive of food: cladibus, to overthrow*.
Afficior, ici, ectus sum, pass. *to be affected: gaudio, to be affected with joy; to rejoice: febri, to be attacked with a fever*

Affigo, affigĕre, affixi, affixum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fasten; to affix: cruci, to crucify.*

Affinis, e, adj. *neighboring; contiguous.*

Affinis, is, c. *a relation.*

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm; to confirm.*

Affixus, a, um, part. (affigo.)

Afflātus, ūs, m. *a blast; a breeze; a gale; inspiration.*

Africa, æ, f. *Africa; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*

Africānus, i, m. *the cognomen or surname of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa.*

Africus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa; African.*

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, and the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*

Agathyrsei, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæōtis.*

Agellus, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*

Agēnor, ōris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*

Agens, tis, part. (ago.)

Ager, ri, m. *a field; land; a farm; an estate; ground; a territory; the country.*

Agger, ēris, m. *a heap; a pile;*

a mound; a bulwark; a bank; a rampart; a dam; a mole.

Aggredior, ēdi, essus sum, dep. (ad & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to go to; to attack.*

Aggressus, a, um, part. *having attacked.*

Agitātor, ōris, m. *a driver; from Agito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (ago,) to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*

Aglāus, i, m. *a very poor Arcadian.*

Agmen, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*

Agnītus, a, um, part. from

Agnosco, agnoscĕre, agnōvi, agnītum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*

Agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*

Ago, agĕre, ēgi, actum, a. *to conduct; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum centesimum, to be spending, or to be in his one hundredth year: bene, to behave well: ago gratias, to thank.*

Agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*

Agricōla, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*

Agricultūra, æ, f. *agriculture.*

Agrigentum, i, n. *a town upon*

the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.

Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*

Ahenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*

Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 184, 4.) *I say.*

Ajax, acis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*

Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*

Alācer, ācris, ācre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*

Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*

Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*

Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*

Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*

Albūla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*

Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*

Alcestis, idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*

Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*

Alcinoüs, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*

Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of*

Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes,

Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*

Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*

Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*

Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*

Algeo, algēre, alsi, n. *to be cold.*

Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*

Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*

Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*

Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*

Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*

Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*

Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*

Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*

Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*

Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*

Aliter — aliter, *in one way — in another.*

- Alius**, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; *another; other: alii — alii, some — others.*
- Allātus**, a, um, part. (affēro,) *brought.*
- Allectus**, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia**, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio**, -licere, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) *a. to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus**, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Alligo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus**, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor**, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo**, -luere, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo**, alere, alui, alitum or altum, a. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus**, i, m. *a giant, son of Tytan and Terra.*
- Alpes**, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*
- Alpheus**, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpinus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.*
- Altē**, ius, issimē, adv. *on high; highly; deeply; low; loudly.*
- Alter**, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; *the one (of two); the other; the second.* § 120, 1.
- Alternus**, a, um, adj. *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa**, æ, f. *the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitudo**, inis, f. *height; from*
- Altus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alumnus**, i, m. *a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.*
- Alveus**, i, m. *a channel.*
- Alvus**, i, f. *the belly.*
- Amans**, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus**, a, um, adj. *bitter.*
- Amātus**, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon**, ōnis; pl. *Amazōnes, um, f. Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio**, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambītus**, ūs, m. *compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encircling; an encircling; a coiling around.*
- Ambo**, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; *both; each.*
- Ambulo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to walk.*
- Amicitia**, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amicus**, a, um, adj. *friendly.*

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
 Amissus, a, um, part. from
 Amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose; to relinquish.*
 Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Lybian desert.*
 Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1; *a river.*
 Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love.*
 § 155.
 Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant; agreeable; delightful.*
 Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*
 Amphinomus, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection.*
 Amphion, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiopæ, and the husband of Niobæ. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*
 Amplè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *amply; (amplus.)*
 Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep. (amb & plector, § 196, 11,) *to embrace.*
 Amplexus, a, um, part. *having embraced; embracing.*
 Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enlarge.*
 Amplius, adv. (amplè,) *more.*
 Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *great; abundant; large; spacious.*
 Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius Procas, and brother of Numitor.*
 Amyclæ, ārum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi.*
 Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia.*
 An, adv. *whether; or.*
 Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*
 Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus.*
 Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philosopher of Clazomene, a city of Ionia.*
 Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain; doubtful.*
 Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas.*
 Anchōra, or Ancōra, æ, f. *an anchor.*
 Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant; a maid.*
 Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth king of Rome.*
 Andriacus, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon.*
 Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.*
 Ango, angere, anxī, a. *to trouble; to disquiet; to torment; to vex.*
 Anguis, is, c. *a snake; a serpent.*

Angŭlus, i, m. *a corner.*

Angustiæ, ârum, f. pl. *narrowness ; a narrow pass ; a defile.*

Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow ; limited ; straitened ; pinching.*

Anîma, æ, f. *breath ; life ; the soul.*

Animadverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (anîmus, ad, & verto,) *to attend ; to observe ; to notice.*

Anîmal, âlis, n. (anîma,) *an animal.*

Animôsus, a, um, adj. *courageous ; bold ; undaunted ; from*

Anîmus, i, m. *the mind ; disposition ; spirit ; courage ; a design : uno anîmo, unanimously : mihi est anîmus, I have a mind.*

Anio, ênis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*

Annecto, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex ; to tie or fasten to.*

Annŭlus, i, m. *a ring.*

Annumëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & numëro,) *to number ; to reckon ; to reckon among.*

Annuo, -nuëre, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent ; to agree.*

Annus, i, m. *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual ; yearly ; lasting a year.*

Anser, êris, m. *a goose.*

Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose : ova, goose-eggs.*

Antè, adv. *before ; sooner.*

Ante, prep. *before.*

Autea, adv. (ante & ia,) *before ; heretofore.*

Antecello, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel ; to surpass ; to exceed ; to be superior to.*

Antepôno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer ; to set before.*

Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepôno.)

Antèquam, adv. *before ; before that.*

Antigônus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*

Antiochia, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*

Antiôchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*

Antiôpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*

Antîquus, a, um, adj. (ior, isstimus,) *ancient ; old ; of long continuance.*

Antipâter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*

Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*

Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*

Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*

Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

Apenninus, i, m. *the Apennines.*
 Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*

Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*

Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)
 Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*

Apis, is, f. *a bee.*

Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*

Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*

Apparātus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habili-ment.*

Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*

Appellandus, a, um, part. from
 Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*

Appendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pen-sum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*

Appētens, tis, part. *seeking af-ter; from*

Appēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*

Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænō-men belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*

Appōno, -ponēre, -posui, -pos-tum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*

Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)
 Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*

Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; se-rene; warm.*

Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*

Apud, prep. *at; in; among; be-fore; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house*; with that of an au-thor, it signifies *in his writ-ings.*

Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*

Aqua, æ, f. *water.*

Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & 'duco,) *an aqueduct; a con-duit.*

Aquila, æ, f. *an eagle.*

Aquilo, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*

Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*

Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhab-itants of Aquitania.*

Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*

Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia.*

Arabicus, a, um, adj. *Arabian; of or belonging to Arabia: Arabicus sinus, the Red sea.*

Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*

Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *believe*; to *think*.
- Arbor, & Arbos, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, an *Arcadian*.
- Arceo, ēre, ui, a. to *drive away*; to *ward off*; to *keep from*; to *restrain*.
- Arcessitus, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. to *send for*; to *invite*; to *summon*; to *call*.
- Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanic of Syracuse*.
- Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; a *builder*.
- Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow*; an *arch*.
- Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo, ardēre, arsi, arsum, n. to *burn*; to *sparkle*; to *be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus, a, um, adj. of *Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. to *show*; to *prove*; to *convict*.
- Arimīnum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobulus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judea*.
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
Armenius, a, um, adj. Armenian.
Armentum, i, n. a herd.
Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
Armo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to arm.
Aro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
Arreptus, a, um, part. from
Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 2,) to seize upon.
Arrôgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & rogo,) to arrogate; to claim.
Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
Arsi. See Ardeo.
Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creûsa.
Ascendo. See Adscendo.
Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
Asinus, i, m. an ass.
Aspectûrus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
Asper, era, erum, adj. rough; rugged.
Aspergo. See Adspergo.
As- or ad- spernor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
Aspicio. See Adspicio.
Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
Assecutus, a, um, part. from
As- or ad- sêquor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
As- or ad- servo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
As- or ad- signo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
Assisto. See Adsisto.
Assuesco, -suescere, -suêvi, -suêtum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
Astûtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.
Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

At, conj. § 198, 4; *but*.

Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schæneus, king of Arcadia.*

Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*

Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens.*

Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Atlantîcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean.*

Atque, conj. *and*.

Atrociter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely.*

Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus.*

Attêro, -terêre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear.*

Atthis, îdis, f. *the same as Attica.*

Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper.*

Attingo, -tingêre, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach.*

Attollo, êre, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up.*

Attritus, a, um, part. (attêro,) *rubbed away; worn off.*

Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author.*

Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation.*

Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented.*

Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*

Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring; audacious; desperate.*

Audeo, audêre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare.* § 142, R. 2.

Audio, ire, îvi, itum, a. *to hear.*

Auditus, a, um, part.

Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing.*

Aufêro, auferre, abstûli, ablâtum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove.*

Aufugio, -fugêre, -fûgi, -fugîtum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee.*

Augendus, a, um, part. from

Augeo, augêre, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise.*

Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination.*

Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*

Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable.*

Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name.*

Aulis, îdis, f. *a seaport town in Boeotia.*

Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans.*

Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden.*

Auriga, æ, m. *a charioteer.*

Auris, is, f. *the ear*.
 Aurum, i, n. *gold*.
 Auspiciū, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds*.
 Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared*.
 Aut, conj. § 198, 2; or; aut—aut, *either—or*.
 Autem, conj. § 198, 4; *but; yet*.
 Autumnus, i, m. *autumn*.
 Auxi. See Augeo.
 Auxiliū, i, n. *help; aid; assistance*.
 Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*
 Avārus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous*.
 Avēho, -vehēre, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away*.
 Avellō, -vellēre, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away*.
 Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built*.
 Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicatrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*
 Avertō, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away*.
 Aviculā, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird*.
 Avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimū,) *ravenous; greedy; eager*.
 Avis, is, f. *a bird*.
 Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw*.

Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from
 Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off*
 Avulsus, part. (avello.)
 Avuncūlus, i, m. *an uncle*.
 Avus, i, m. *a grandfather*.
 Axēnus, i, m. (from the Greek Ἄξενος, *inhospitable*;) *the Eurine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes*.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates*.
 Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon*.
 Bacca, æ, f. *a berry*.
 Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine*.
 Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriāna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus*.
 Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriāna*.
 Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriāna*.
 Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff*.
 Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis*.
 Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrada**, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista**, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus**, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus**, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus**, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo**, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ**, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus**, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon**, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephṓra.*
- Bellicōsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus**, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua**, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum**, i, n. *war.*
- Belus**, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè**, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimè,) *well; finely; very: benè pugnāre, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium**, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia**, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignè**, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus**, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia**, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia**, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias**, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca**, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo**, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a, to *drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus**, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini**, æ, a, num. adj. § 119; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes**, edis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis**, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia**, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia**, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.

Bæotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*

Bonitas, âtis, f. *goodness; excellence; from*

Bonus, a, um, adj. (*melior, optimus,*) *good; happy; kind.*

Bonum, i, n. *a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods.*

Boreâlis, e, adj. *northern; from*

Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*

Borysthênes, æ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dneiper.*

Borysthênis, îdis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*

Bos, bovis, c. *an ox; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.

Bosphôrus, or Bospôrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one, the Bosphôrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other, the Bosphôrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*

Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*

Brevi, adv. *shortly; briefly; in a short time; from*

Brevis, e, adj. (*ior, issimus,*) *short; brief.*

Brevitas, âtis, f. *shortness; brevity.*

Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*

Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain; British: oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*

Britannus, a, um, adj. *British: Britanni, the Britons.*

Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice; the shortest day.*

Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*

Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*

Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Bucephâlus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*

Bucephâlos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*

Buxeus, a, um, adj. *of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*

Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphôrus.*

C.

C., an abbreviation of *Caius*.
Cabira, ind. a town of *Pontus*.
Cacūmen, īnis, n. the top; the peak; the summit.
Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)
Cadmus, i, m. a son of *Agēnor*, king of *Phœnicia*.
Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, n. to fall.
Cæcilius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
Cæcūbum, i, n. a town of *Campania*, famous for its wine.
Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban*; of *Cæcubum*.
Cædes, is, f. slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from
Cædo, cædere, cecidi, cæsum, a. to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.
Cælātus, a, um, part. from
Cælo, are, āvi, ātum, a. to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.
Cæpe, or *Cepe*, n. indec. an onion.
Cæpio, ōnis, m. a Roman consul who commanded in *Spain*.
Cæsar, āris, m. a cognōmen or surname given to the *Julian* family.
Cæstus, ūs, m. a gauntlet; a boxing glove.
Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) cut; slain; beaten

Caius, i, m. a Roman prænōmen.
Calais, is, m. a son of *Boreas*.
Calamitas, ātis, f. a calamity; a misfortune; from
Calāmus, i, m. a reed.
Calathiscus, i, m. a small basket.
Calefacio, calefacēre, calefēci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) to warm.
Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; to be warmed.
Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) warmed.
Calidus, a, um, adj. warm.
Callidus, a, um, adj. cunning; shrewd.
Calor, ōris, m. warmth; heat.
Calpe, es, f. a hill or mountain in *Spain*, opposite to *Abjla* in *Africa*.
Calpurnius, i, m. the name of a Roman family.
Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to *Calydon*, a city of *Ætolia*; *Calydonian*.
Camēlus, i, c. a camel.
Camillus, i, m. (M. *Furius*), a Roman general.
Campania, æ, f. a pleasant country of *Italy*, between *Latium* and *Lucania*.
Campester, tris, tre, adj. even; plain; level; campaign; flat.
Campus, i, m. a plain; a field; the *Campus Martius*.
Cancer, cri, m. a crab.
Candidus, a, um, adj. white.

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. a *dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. a *village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Cantharus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capere, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitalis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitale, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnare, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal ;) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ēris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carica, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrène, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo, carpère, carpsi, carptum, a. to pluck; to tear.
- Carre, arum, f. pl. a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.
- Carthago, inis, f. Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthage, a town of Spain.
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) dear.
- Casa, æ, f. a cottage; a hut.
- Casca, æ, m. the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.
- Caseus, i, m. cheese.
- Cassander, dri, m. the name of a Macedonian.
- Cassiöpe, es, f. the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.
- Cassius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Castalius, a, um, adj. Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.
- Castigätus, a, um, part. from
- Castigo, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to chastise; to punish.
- Castrum, i, n. a castle: castra, örüm, pl. a camp: castra ponere, to pitch a camp; to encamp.
- Casus, üs, m. accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.
- Catabathmus, i, m. a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.
- Catäna, æ, f. now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.
- Catanensis, e, adj. belonging to Catana; Catanean.
- Catiënus, i, m. Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.
- Catilina, æ, m. a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.
- Cato, önis, m. the name of a Roman family.
- Catulus, i, m. the name of a Roman family of the Lutatian tribe.
- Catulus, i, m. the young of beasts; a whelp.
- Caucäsus, i, m. a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.
- Cauda, æ, f. a tail.
- Caudinus, a, um, adj. Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.
- Caula, æ, f. a fold.
- Causa, æ, f. a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causä est, or causa est, is the reason: ali-

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. See Cædo.
- Cecidi. See Cado.
- Cecini. See Cano.
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, opis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celëber, bria, bre, adj. (rior, erimus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celëbro.)
- Celebritas, atis, f. (celëber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
- Celëbro, are, avi, atum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, atis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iùs, rimè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, are, avi, atum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, arum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ere, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, us, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centeni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, onis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalope.* [ria.
- Cepe, see Cæpe.
- Cepi. See Capio.
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbërus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasorum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ĕris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernĕre, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen, inis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympĭcum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105, N.) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrūm, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceÿx, ĳcis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis, ĕris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnānum, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumēo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluō, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens, euntis, part. (circumēo.)
- Circumjaceo, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto, stāre, stēti, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus, a, um, part.
- Ciris, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Boeotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civīcus, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo, claudēre, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

Clavus, i, m. *a nail ; a spike.*

Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*

Clementia, æ, f. *clemency ; mildness.*

Cleopâtra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*

Cloâca, æ, f. *a drain ; a common sewer.*

Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*

Clypeus, i, m. *a shield ; a buckler.*

Cn., *an abbreviation of*

Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected ; assembled ; compelled.*

Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*

Cocles, Itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*

Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried ; burnt ; baked.*

Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked ; burnt ; boiled.*

Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4 ; *heaven ; the climate ; the sky ; the air ; the atmosphere.*

Cœna, æ, f. *a supper.*

Cœpi, isse, def. § 183, 1 ; *I begin, or I began.*

Cœptus, a, um, part. *begun.*

Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check ; to restrain ; to control.*

Cogitatio, ònis, f. (cogito,) *a thought ; a reflection.*

Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*

Cogito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think ; to consider ; to meditate.*

Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)

Cognomen, inis, n. *a surname ; from*

Cognosco, -noscere, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know ; to learn : de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*

Cogo, cogere, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force ; to urge ; to collect : agmen, to bring up the rear ; to march in the rear.*

Cohæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere ; to be united ; to be joined to.*

Cohibeo, -hibere, -hibui, -hibitum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 2,) *to hold back ; to restrain.*

Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort ; the tenth part of a legion.*

Colchi, òrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*

Colchis, Idis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*

Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*

Collare, is, n. (collum,) *a collar ; a necklace.*

Collatinus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*

Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)

Collëga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocatus, a, um, part. from
- Collôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & loco,) *to place; statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collôquor, -lôqui, -locutus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colere, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colônus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ôris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbære, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a column.*
- Combûro, -urere, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 4,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comêdo, edere, êdi, êsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comêtes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitatus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & memôro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuere, -minui, -mihutum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminutus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed; commenced: prælium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : copiis commissis, *forces being engaged*.
- Commoditas, âtis, f. (commôdus,) *a convenience ; commodiousness.*
- Commôdum, i, n. *an advantage ; gain.*
- Commorior, -môri & -morîri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) *to die together.*
- Commôror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (con & moror,) *to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.*
- Commôtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movêre, -môvi, -môtum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.*
- Communico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from*
- Commûnis, e, adj. *common* : in commûne consulêre, *to consult for the common good.*
- Comœdia, æ, f. *a comedy.*
- Compâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & paro,) *to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.*
- Compello, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsu, a. (con & pello,) *to drive ; to compel ; to force* : in fugam, *to put to flight.*
- Compenso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & penso,) *to compensate ; to make amends for.*
- Comperio, -perire, -pêri, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) *to learn ; to discover.*
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend* : complecti amôre, *to love.*
- Compôno, -ponêre, -posui, -posîtum, a. (con & pono,) *to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.*
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished ; composed ; quieted.*
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendêre, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prehendo,) *to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.*
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conâtus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored.*
- Concêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessu, a. (con & cedo,) *to yield ; to permit ; to grant.*
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) *conceived ; couched ; expressed.*
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concêdo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylium, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from*
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, ônis, f. (concio,) *an*

- assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 2,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*
- Concitor, ōris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concōquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordia, æ, f. (concoro,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concrēdo, -credere, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*
- Concrēmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concūro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together: concurritur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio, -cutere, -cussi, -cussum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio, ōnis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Confēro, conferre, contūli, collatum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo, -fligere, -fixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*
- Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossam, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*
- Congēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up.*

- Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter ; to engage ; to fight.*
- Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks ; to assemble.*
- Conjectus, a, um, part. from
- Conjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast ; to throw ; to conjecture.*
- Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*
- Conjungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite ; to bind ; to join.*
- Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired : conjurāti, subs. conspirators : from*
- Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together ; to combine ; to conspire : conjurātum est, a conspiracy was formed.*
- Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse ; a husband or wife.*
- Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt ; to venture ; to endeavor ; to strive.*
- Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain ; to lament.*
- Conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb ; to ascend.*
- Conscensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)
- Conscisco, -sciscere, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree ; to execute : sibi mortem consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self ; to commit suicide.*
- Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate ; to dedicate ; to devote.*
- Consēdi. See Consido.
- Consenesco, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*
- Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent ; to agree ; to unite.*
- Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain ; to obtain.*
- Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*
- Consēro, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join ; to put together : pugnam, to join battle ; to fight.*
- Conservandus, a, um, part. from
- Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve ; to maintain ; to perpetuate.*
- Considens, tis, part. from
- Consido, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sideo,) *to sit down ; to encamp ; to take one's seat ; to perch ; to light.*
- Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel ; design ; intention ; a council ; deliberation ; advice ;*

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ; prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stīti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solōr,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspēctus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspēctus, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspiciātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stili, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of ; constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suētum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular ; vir consulāris, one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consūlo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consūlo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consūmo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempei, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ; from*
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ; from*
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*
- Contēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Contīnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from*
- Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tūgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contingit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tūitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard; to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise; scolding; reproach; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvère, -volvi, -volutum, a. (con & volvo,) *to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coöperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.*
- Copiosè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *copiously; abundantly.*
- Coquo, coquère, coxi, coctum, a. *to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of; before: adv. openly.*
- Corcÿra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.*
- Coriöli, örum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolânus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, u, n. § 87; *a horn.*
- Coröna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, öris, n. *a body; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (oorripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigère, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) *to straighten; to make better; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrödo, -rodère, -rösi, -rösum, a. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw; to corrode.*
- Corrösus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpère, -rüpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) *to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.*
- Corruo, -ruère, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) *to fall; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvinus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius.*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian; of Corycus.*

- Corycus**, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos.**, an abbreviation of *consul*;
- Coss.**, of *consules*; § 328.
- Cotta**, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater**, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates**, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creâtus**, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber**, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò**, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo**, -dêre, -dîdi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremêra**, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco**, crescêre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta**, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis**, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi**. See *Cresco*.
- Crimen**, înis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis**, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus**, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus**, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciâtus**, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciâtus**, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (cruz,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudêlis**, e, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter**, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus**, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor**, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus**, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Orux**, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubîtus**, i, m., & **Cubitum**, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri**. See *Curro*.
- Cui**, & **Cujus**. See *Qui*, & *Quis*.
- Culex**, îcis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa**, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus**, i, m. (dim. from *cultus*,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus**, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum**, pr. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio**, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, âtis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ëre, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, ëre, âvi, âtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currëre, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ûs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papirius.*
- Cursus, ûs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to pre-serve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, odis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclâdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclôpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllêne, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbälum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthënes.*
- Cynocephälæ, ârum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocephäli, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephälus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynossëma, âtis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecüba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrënæ, ârum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæa.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæa.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæa.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilīto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debītus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decrētum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido**, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fail*, or *come out*.
- Decimus**, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declaro**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus**, a, um, part. from
- Decoquo**, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decorus**, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decretus**, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco**, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo**, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro**, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi**. See **Do**.
- Dedidi**. See **Dedo**.
- Deditio**, onis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus**, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo**, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Deduco**, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo**, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo**, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus**, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero**, -ferre, -tuli, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens**, tis, part. from
- Deficio**, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*; *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo**, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio**, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas**, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus**, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus**, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from
- Defungor**, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens**, tis, part. from
- Dego**, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotârus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delâtus, a, um, part. (defêro,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (delîgo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ere, evi, etum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ârum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Delîgo, -ligere, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo to offend,) *to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, orum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delûbrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarâtus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthènes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

- Demum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulo, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certâmen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -sîtum, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affianc.*
- Destino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
 Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deterius, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
 Deterreo, ère, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter ; to frighten.*
 Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
 Detractus, a, um, part. from
 Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away ; to draw off ; to take from.*
 Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment ; damage ; harm ; loss ; injury.*
 Deus, i, m. § 52 ; *God ; a god.*
 Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
 Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping ; inclining.*
 Devictus, a, um, part. from
 Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer ; to subdue ; to overcome.*
 Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down ; to fly away.*
 Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour ; to eat up.*
 Devôtus, a, um, part. from
 Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow ; to devote ; to consecrate.*
 Dexter, èra, èrum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right ; on the right hand.*
 Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
 Diadëma, âtis, n. *a diadem ; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
 Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
 Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo.*
 Dico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate ; to dedicate.*
 Dico, dicère, dixi, dictum, a. *to say ; to name ; to call.*
 Dictâtôr, ôris, m. *a dictator ; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority ; from*
 Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate ; to say often.*
 Dictum, i, n. *a word ; an expression.*
 Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
 Dies, èi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90 ; *a day ; in dies, daily ; every day.*
 Diffërens, tis, adj. *different ; differing ; from*
 Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down ; to scatter ; to disperse ; to spread abroad ; to publish ; to defer ; to be different.*
 Difficilë, adv. (iûs, limë,) *difficultly ; with difficulty ; from*
 Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

Difficultas, âtis, f. § 101, 1; *difficulty*; *trouble*; *embarrassment*; *poverty*.

Digitus, i, m. *a finger*; *a finger's breadth*.

Dignatus, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing*; *thought worthy*.

Dignitas, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity*; *honor*; *office*.

Dignor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy*; *to vouchsafe*; *to design*; from

Dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy*.

Dilatio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & latio,) *to tear or rend in pieces*.

Diligenter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *diligently*; *carefully*.

Diligo, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love*.

Dimicatio, ônis, f. *a fight*; *a contest*; *a battle*; from

Dimico, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight*: *dimicatum est*, *a battle was fought*.

Dimissus, a, um, part. from

Dimitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss*; *to let go*.

Diogenes, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, a city of Asia Minor*.

Dionêdes, is, m. *a Grecian warrior*; also, *a cruel king of Thrace*.

Dionysius, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse*.

Dirempturus, a, um, part. (dirimo,) *about to decide*.

Direptus, a, um, part. (diripio.)

Dirîmo, -imère, -ëmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide*; *to part*; *to separate*; *to decide*.

Diripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob*; *to plunder*; *to pillage*; *to sack*; *to destroy*.

Diruo, -ruère, -rui, -rütum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy*; *to overthrow*; *to raze*.

Dirus, a, um, adj. *frightful*; *terrible*; *direful*; *ominous*.

Dirütus, a, um, part. (diruo.)

Discêdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart*; *to go away*.

Discerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces*.

Discerptus, a, um, part. (discerpo.)

Discipulus, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil*; *a scholar*.

Disco, discère, didici, a. *to learn*.

Discordia, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension*; *disagreement*; *discord*.

Discordo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance*; *to differ*.

Discrepo, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ*; *to disagree*.

Diserte, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *clearly*; *eloquently*.

- Disputatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
 Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
 Dissemīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
 Dissēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
 Dissidium, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
 Dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
 Distans, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
 Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
 Disto, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
 Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
 Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
 Diu, adv. (utiūs, utissimē, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quā diu, so long — as.*
 Diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
 Diutinus, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
 Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
 Diuturnus, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
 Divello, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
 Diversus, a, um, adj. *different.*
 Dives, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
 Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
 Divinus, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
 Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
 Divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
 Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
 Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimīni, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
 Doceo, ēre, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
 Docilitas, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
 Doctrina, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
 Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
 Dodōna, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.*

- Doleo, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domina, æ, f. (dominus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Dominus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domitus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus, ūs & i, f. § 89, 1; *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ, ārum, m. pl. *Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducepti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duillius, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia, æ, & Durities, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux, cis, c. *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. See Is.

Ebibo, -bibere, -bibi, -bibitum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrietas, âtis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ôris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edidi. See Edo.

Editus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educatus, a, um, part. *from*

Edûco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edûco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, îci, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fûdi, -fûsum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egêro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. See Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grêdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiè, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmôdi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elâbor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) *to glide away ; to escape.*
- Elapsus, a, um, part. *having passed.*
- Elephantis, idis, f. *an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.*
- Elephantus, i, & Eléphas, antis, m. *an elephant.*
- Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. *the Eleusinians ; the inhabitants of Eleusis.*
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
- Elido, -lidēre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e & lædo,) *to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (e & lego,) *to choose ; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (e & loquor,) *to say ; to declare ; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucēre, -luxi, n. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, n. (e & mergo,) *to emerge ; to come out ; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ēre, ui, n. *to be eminent ; to rise above ; to be conspicuous ; to be distinguished ; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (e & mitto,) *to send forth ; to discharge.*
- Emo, emēre, emi, emptum, a. *to buy ; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mōri or -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, dep. *to arise ; to be born ; to spring from.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necāre, -necāvi or -necui, -necātum or -nectum, a. (e & neco,) *to kill.*
- Enervo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; *for ; but ; truly ; indeed.*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to proclaim ; to disclose ; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ; *to go.*
- Eò, adv. *thither ; to that degree ; to that pitch ; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eòus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eòus, a, um, adj. *eastern ; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephēsus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cuyster.*
- Ephialtes, is, m. *a giant, the son of Neptune or of Alœus, and brother of Otos.*

- Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*
- Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
- Epistola, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*
- Epûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to *feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
- Epûlum, i, n. sing., & Epûlæ, ârum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*
- Eques, Itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
- Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*
- Equitatus, ûs, m. *cavalry.*
- Equus, i, m. *a horse.*
- Eram, Ero, &c. See § 153.
- Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)
- Erga, prep. *towards.*
- Ergo, conj. § 198, 6; *therefore.*
- Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
- Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
- Erro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
- Erôdo, -rodere, -rôsi, -rôsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
- Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*
- Eruditio, ônis, f. *instruction; learning.*
- Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio.)
- Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.
- Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*
- Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*
- Et, conj. § 198, 1; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
- Etiam, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
- Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*
- Etrusci, ôrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
- Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
- Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Boeotia.*
- Eumenes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
- Euphêmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*
- Euphrâtes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
- Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
- Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Boeotia and Eubœa.*
- Eurôpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agênor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. *a river of Lacedæmonia, near Sparta.*
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξεινος*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black sea.*
- Evādo**, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Everto**, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo**, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomītum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge.*
- Ex**, prep. *See E.*
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (exīgo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal.*
- Exanīmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & anima,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco**, -ardescēre, -arsi, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out.*
- Exaspēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind.*
- Excēdo**, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello**, -celēre, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty.*
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin.*
- Excido**, -cidēre, -cidi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop.*
- Excido**, -cidēre, -cidi, -cisum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed.*
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excito**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (exciteo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Excludo**, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excōlo**, -colēre, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise.*

- Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See *Exsequiæ*.
- Exerceo**, êre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximiè**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & aestimo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorâtus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; introduced.*
- Exorior**, -orîri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 5.*
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or -specto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellêre, -pûli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

Expio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*

Expleo, êre, êvi, êtum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*

Explico, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*

Explorâtor, ôris, m.-(explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*

Expolio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*

Expôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*

Exprôbro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*

Expugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*

Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)

Exsequiæ, ârum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*

Exsilio, or Exilio, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out; to leap forth.*

Exspiro or -piro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*

Extinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from*

Extinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*

Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*

Exstruo, or Extruo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up; to construct.*

Exsurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*

Exter, or Extêrus, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extîmus or extrêmus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*

Exto, extâre, extîti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*

Extorqueo, -torquere, -torsi, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*

Extra, prep. *beyond; without; except.*

Extractus, a, um, part. *from*

Extrâho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*

Extrêmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of extêrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

Fabrico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*

Fabûla, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*

Fabulôsus, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*

Faciendus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Faciens, tis, part. (facio.)

Facies, iei, f. *a face; appearance.*

Facile, adv. (iûs, limè,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*

Facilis, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*

Facinus, ôris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*

Facio, facère, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facère iter, to perform a journey; to travel: malè facère, to injure; to hurt: sacra facère, to offer sacrifice: facère pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*

Factum, i, n. *an action; a deed.*

Factûrus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Factus, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviàm, meeting: prædà factà, having been taken.*

Facundus, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*

Falerii, ôrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*

Falernus, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*

Falisci, ôrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*

Fama, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*

Famelicus, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*

Fames, is, f. *hunger; famine.*

Familia, æ, f. *a family; servants.*

Familiâris, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*

Familiaritas, âtis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*

Familiariter, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*

Famûla, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*

Fas, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*

Fascis, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*

Fatâlis, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*

Fateor, fatèri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*

Fatidicus, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*

Fatigâtus, a, um, part. *from*

Fatigo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to weary.*

Fatum, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*

Fauce, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*

Faustûlus, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus and Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo, favere, favi, fautum, n. to favor.
- Favor, ōris, m. favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febria, is, f. a fever.
- Feci. See Facio.
- Felicitas, ātis, f. (felix, § 101, 1,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Feliciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis, is, f. a cat.
- Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina, æ, f. a female; a woman.
- Femineus, a, um, adj. female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera, æ, f. a wild beast.
- Ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferē, adv. almost; nearly; about: ferē nullus, scarcely any one.
- Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
- Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) of wild beasts.
- Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.
- Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said.
- Ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus, a, um, adj. iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum, i, n. iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas, ātis, f. fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula, æ, f. a staff; a reed.
- Ferus, a, um, adj. wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus, a, um, adj. weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum, i, n. a feast; from
- Festus, a, um, adj. festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus, i & ūs, f. a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis, e, adj. faithful; from
- Fides, ei, f. fidelity; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo, figere, fixi, fixum, a. to fix; to fasten.
- Filia, æ, f. § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius, i, m. § 52; a son.
- Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, a. to split; to cleave.

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiòsus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, us, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, onis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the *Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, L. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, flòris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, us, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, atis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, eris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb. § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

be about to be ; it would or will come to pass.

Foris, adv. *abroad.*

Forma, æ, f. *a form ; shape ; figure ; beauty.*

Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*

Formido, inis, f. *fear ; dread ; terror.*

Formidolōsus, a, um, adj. *fearful ; timorous.*

Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty ; elegance ; from*

Formosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful ; handsome.*

Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*

Fortè, adv. (fora,) *accidentally ; by chance.*

Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold ; brave ; courageous.*

Fortiter, adv. (ius, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*

Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness ; bravery.*

Fortuna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune ; chance.*

Forum, i, n. *the market-place ; the forum ; the court of justice.*

Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch ; a trench ; a moat.*

Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*

Foveo, fovère, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm ; to cherish.*

Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)

Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail ; perishable.*

Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty ; weakness.*

Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment ; a piece.*

Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, a. *to break ; to break in pieces ; to weaken ; to destroy.*

Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*

Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent ; deceitful ; treacherous.*

Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent ; numerous.*

Fretum, i, n. *a strait ; a sea.*

Frico, fricare, fricui, frictum & fricatum, a. *to rub.*

Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold ; from*

Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*

Frons, frondia, f. *a leaf of a tree ; a branch with leaves.*

Fructus, ūs, m. (fruo,) *fruit ; produce.*

Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn : fruges, um, pl. fruits ; the various kinds of corn.*

Frumentum, i, n. (fruo,) *corn ; wheat.*

Fruo, frui, fruiſus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*

Frustrā, adv. *in vain ; to no purpose.*

Frustratus, a, um, part. from

Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate ; to deceive.*

Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub ; a bush.*

Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, ācis, adj. *swift; fleeting.*

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*

Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*

Fui, Fuēram, &c. See Sum.

Fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, n. *to shine.*

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot.*

Fullo, ōnis, m. *a fuller.*

Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*

Funāle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*

Fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing; also, a farm; a field.*

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal; destructive.*

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*

Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*

Funus, ēris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*

Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furculæ Caudinæ, the Caudine Forks, a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiōsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious; mad.*

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futūrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditānus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditānum, the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen.*

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *a cock.*

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also, a cognomen of several Romans.*

Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*

Garumna, æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*

Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*

Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*

Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*

Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*

Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*

Gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*

Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*

Genero, are, avi, atum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*

Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*

Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*

Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*

Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*

Genui. See Gigno.

Genus, eris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*

Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*

Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*

Germanus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*

Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*

Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*

Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*

Gerÿon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*

Gestans, tis, part. from

Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*

Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*

Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*

Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*

Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*

Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*

Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*

Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*

Gladiator, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*

Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*

Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*

Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.

Glisco, ère, n. *to increase*.

Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.

Glorior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to boast*.

Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus.*

Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.

Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.

Gradius, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.

Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.

Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.

Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.

Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*

Grassor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.

Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 194; *thanks*: agère grates, *to thank*.

Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *requit*; *gratitude*: habère, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.

Gratulâtus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*

Gratulor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*

Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.

Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unwholesome*; *noxious*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*.

Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness*; *gravity*; *weight*.

Graviter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *hardly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *severely*.

Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.

Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.

Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.

Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.

Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.

Gubernâtor, ôris, m. (gubernô,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.

Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cyclades*.

Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.

Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. *from*

Habeo, ère, ūi, itum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.
- Habito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (habeo,) to dwell; to inhabit.
- Habitûrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, ūs, m. habit; form; dress; attire; manner.
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) hitherto; thus far.
- Hadriānus, i, m. Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.
- Hæmus, i, m. a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyōne.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.
- Hamilcar, âris, m. a Carthaginian general.
- Hannibal, âlis, m. a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.
- Hanno, ōnis, m. a Carthaginian general.
- Harmonia, æ, f. the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.
- Harpyiæ, ârum, f. pl. the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.
- Haruspex, icis, m. a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.
- Hasdrûbal, âlis, m. a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.
- Hasta, æ, f. a spear; a lance.
- Haud, adv. not.
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. to draw out; to drink; to swallow.
- Haustus, a, um, part. swallowed.
- Haustus, ūs, m. a draught.
- Hebes, êtis, adj. dull; obtuse; dim.
- Hebesco, êre, inc. (hebes,) to become dull; to grow dim.
- Hebrus, i, m. a large river of Thrace.
- Hecûba, æ, f. the wife of Priam, king of Troy.
- Hedëra, æ, f. ivy.
- Hegesias, æ, m. an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.
- Helëna, æ, f. Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelæus.
- Helicon, ōnis, m. a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
- Helvetia, æ, f. a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.
- Helvetii, ōrum, m. pl. Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. the herb hellebore.
- Hellespontus, i, m. a strait be-

- between Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
- Heraclea, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
- Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
- Herbidus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
- Hercules, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
- Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
- Heres, or Hæres, edis, c. *an heir.*
- Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
- Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
- Hesperus, i, m. *a son of Iapetus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
- Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
- Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
- Hiatus, ūs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
- Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
- Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
- Hiemapsal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Hiems, ōmis, f. *winter.*
- Hiëro, ōnis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
- Hierosolyma, æ, f. & Hierosolyma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
- Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
- Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
- Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
- Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
- Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
- Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens.*
- Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
- Hippomènes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
- Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
- Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
- Hispanus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
- Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
- Hodieque, *to this day; to this time.*
- Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
- Homērus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorifice, slightly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ûs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. hither: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.
- Hujusmodi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humilî loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, I., R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

- Iapëtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.
- Ibêrus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

Ibī, adv. *there ; here ; then.*
 Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
 Ibis, īdis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
 Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
 Icarus, a, um, adj. of Icārus ; *Icarian.*
 Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
 Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἰχθυος, a footstep ; a track.*
 Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike : fædus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
 Ictus, a, um, part.
 Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow ; a stroke.*
 Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
 Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida : mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
 Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6 ; *the same.*
 Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit ; suitable.*
 Igītur, conj. *therefore.*
 Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
 Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle ; inactive ; cowardly.*
 Ignis, is, m. *fire ; flame.*
 Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble ; mean ; unknown.*
 Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant ; not to know.*
 Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*

Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
 Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in ; inflected upon ; inferred.*
 Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134 ; *that ; he ; she ; it ; the former : pl. they ; those.*
 Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurements ; an enticement.*
 Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place ; immediately ; instantly.*
 Illuc, adv. *thither : huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
 Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious ; famous ; celebrated.*
 Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustrō,) *to enlighten ; to illustrate ; to render famous ; to celebrate ; to make renowned.*
 Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
 Imāgo, īnis, f. *an image ; a picture ; a figure ; a resemblance.*
 Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak ; feeble.*
 Imber, bris, m. *a shower ; a rain.*
 Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation : ad imitationem, in imitation : from*
 Imītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate ; to copy.*
 Immanis, e, adj. *monstrous ; cruel ; huge ; enormous ; dreadful.*

Immensus, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*

Immeritus, a, um, part. (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*

Imminens, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*

Immineo, ère, ui, n. *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*

Immissus, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*

Immitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*

Immobilis, e, adj. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*

Immolo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*

Immortalis, e, adj. (in & mortâlis,) *immortal.*

Immotus, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*

Immutatus, a, um, part. *altered; changed; from*

Immuto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & muto,) *to change.*

Impatiens, tia, adj. (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*

Impeditus, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*

Impedio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in &

pes,) *to impede; to disturb; to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*

Impendeo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*

Impenetrabilis, e, adj. (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*

Impensè, adv. *exceedingly; greatly.*

Imperâtor, ôris, m. (impêro,) *a commander; a general.*

Imperito, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. (impêro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*

Imperitus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*

Imperium, i, n. *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*

Impêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*

Impertiens, tia, part. *from*

Impertio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*

Impêtro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*

Impêtus, ûs, m. (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*

Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*

Impleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a. *to fill; to accomplish; to perform.*

Implicitus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*

Implico, âre, âvi or ui, âtum or itum, a. (in & plico,) *to entangle; to implicate.*

Implicor, âri, âtus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*

Imploro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*

Impôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*

Importunus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; un governable.*

Impositus, a, um, part. (impôno.)

Improbatus, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*

Improbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & probô,) *to disapprove; to reject.*

Improbus, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*

Imprudens, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*

Impugnaturus, a, um, part. from

Impugno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to attack.*

Impunè, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of inferus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*

In, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) in dies, *from day to day*: in eo esse, *to be on the point of*: in sublime, *aloft.*

Inānis, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*

Înaresco, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*

Incêdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*

Incendo, dère, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*

Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*

Inchoo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to begin.*

Incidens, tis, part. from

Incido, -cidere, -cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*

Incipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*

Incito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*

Includo, dère, si, sum, a. (in & claudo,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

Inclûsus, a, um, part. (inclûdo.)
 Inclÿtus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimûs,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
 Incôla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
 Incôlo, colêre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
 Incolumis, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
 Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
 Inconsideratè, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
 Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
 Incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
 Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
 Incrêpo, âre, ui, itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
 Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
 Incultè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *rudely; plainly; from*
 Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
 Incumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
 Incurtio, ônis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*

Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
 Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index; a mark; a sign.*
 India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
 Indico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
 Indictus, a, um, part.
 Indicus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
 Indigêna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
 Indôles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
 Induco, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
 Inductus, a, um, part.
 Induo, -duere, -dui, -dûtum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
 Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
 Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
 Indûtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
 Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
 Ineo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
 Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenceless; unarmed.*
 Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness; sloth; idleness.*

- Infāmis, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
- Infans, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
- Infēri, ōrum, m. pl.
the infernal regions; *Hades*;
Orcus; *the infernal gods*;
the shades.
- Inferior, us, adj. comp. See Infērus.
- Infero, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in* or *against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
- Infērus, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
- Infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infect*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
- Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile*; *inimical*.
- Infigo, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
- Infinitus, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
- Infirmus, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
- Infixus, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
- Inflātus, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
- Infligo, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break* or *rend in pieces*; *to disannul*; *to make void*.
- Infundo, -fundere, -fudi, -fūsum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
- Ingenium, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
- Ingens, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.
- Ingenuus, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
- Ingredior, -grēdi, -gressus, sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
- Ingressus, a, um, part.
- Ingruo, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*; *to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave* or *stick to* or *in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed* or *lost in thought*.
- Inhio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
- Inimicus, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
- Inimicus, i, m. *an enemy*.

Iniquè, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*

Initium, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*

Initurus, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*

Injicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*

Injuria, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*

Innāto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*

Innitor, -niti, -nisus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*

Innocentia, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*

Innotesco, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*

Innoxius, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*

Innumerabilis, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*

Innumerus, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*

Inopia, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*

Inopus, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*

In- or im- primis, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*

Inquam, or Inquo, def. *I say ;* § 183, 5.

Inquino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*

Inquiro, -quirere, -quisivi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*

Insania, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*

Insanio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*

Inscribo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*

Inscriptus, a, um, part.

Insectum, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*

Inséquens, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from

Insēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*

Insidens, tis, part. *from*

Insideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*

Insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*

Insidians, tis, part. *from*

Insidior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*

Insigne, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from

Insignis, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*

Insisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon ; to insist.*

Insolabiliter, adv. *inconsolably.*

Insolens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *insolent ; haughty.*

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (insto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institutum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stīti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -strutum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unhurt; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -cepum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

Interīmo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emptum,
a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*

Interior, us, adj. (sup. intūmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*

Interiūs, adv. *farther in the interior.*

Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*

Interjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum,
a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*

Internecio, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*

Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*

Internus, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*

Interpres, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*

Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*

Interrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*

Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*

Intervallum, i, n. (inter & vallum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*

Interveniens, tis, part. from

Intervenio, venire, vēni, ventum,

n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*

Intexo, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*

Intūmus, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*

Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*

Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*

Introduco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*

Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*

Intuens, tis, part. from

Intueor, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*

Intus, adv. *within.*

Inusitatus, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*

Inutilis, e, adj. *useless.*

Invādo, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*

Invenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*

Inventus, a, um, part.

Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

- Invicem**, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus**, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered; impenthrable; invulnerable*.
- Invidia**, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred*.
- Invisus**, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated; hateful; obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus**, a, um, part. *invited; entertained*:—subs. a guest.
- Invito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to invite*.
- Inviu**s, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible; impassable; impenetrable*.
- Invoco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon; to invoke*.
- Ionēs**, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia**, æ, f. *Ionia; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius**, a, um, adj. *of Ionia; Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrâtes**, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipse**, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it*: et ipse, *he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou*: ego ipse, *I myself*: tu ipse, *thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira**, æ, f. *anger; rage*.
- Irascor**, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Irâtus**, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire**. See Eo.
- Irreparabilis**, e, adj. *irreparable; irrecoverable*.
- Irretio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle; to insnare*.
- Irretitus**, part. *entangled; caught*.
- Irridens**, tis, part. from
- Irrideo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride; to laugh at*.
- Irrigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten*.
- Irrito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to irritate; to provoke; to incite*.
- Irruens**, tis, part. from
- Irruo**, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush; to rush in, into, or upon; to attack*.
- Is**, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this; he; she; it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state; to be upon the point*.
- Issus**, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrâtes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste**, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; that*.

- person or thing; he; she; it.*
 § 207, R. 25.
- Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*
- Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
- Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*
- Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*
- Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
- Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*
- Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*
- Itāque, adv. *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*
- Itērum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*
- Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
- Itēdem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*
- Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.).
- Ivi. See Eo.
- J.
- Jacens, tis, part. from
- Jaceo, ēre, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*
- Jacio, jacēre, jēci, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (jacio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*
- Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*
- Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*
- Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
- Janicūlum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
- Jejūnus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
- Jubeo, jubēre, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. *Judæa.*
- Judæus, ā, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.*
- Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*
- Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; decision.*
- Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*
- Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*
- Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge or*

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvénis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungère, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ōnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; brawling.*
- Juro, are, āvi, ātum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitātis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. See Jubeo.
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvenca, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andronicus.*
- Juvénis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvénis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, ūtis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, juvāre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :—adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius.*
§ 328.

Labor, & Labos, ōris, m. *labor ; toil.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*

Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*

Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Lacedæmon ; Lacedæmonian ; Spartan.*

Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæmon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*

Lacerātus, a, um, part. *from*

- Lacēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ěre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb ; to trouble ; to provoke ; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic ; Spartan ; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædĕre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure ; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice ; to be glad ; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad ; joyful ; full of joy ; fortunate ; prosperous ; fruitful ; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family ; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool ; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony ; from*
- Lapis**, idis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose ; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latē**, adv. (iūs, issĭmē,) *widely ; extensively.*
- Latēbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place ; a hiding-place ; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ěre, ui, n. *to be hidden ; to be concealed ; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Laterculus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick ; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin ; of Latium : Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitudo**, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus**, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark ; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery ; piracy.*
- Latūrus**, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad ; wide.*
- Latus**, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to praise; to extol; to commend.*
- Laurentia, æ, f. *See Acca.*
- Laus, dis, f. *praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.*
- Lautē, adv. *sumptuously; magnificently.*
- Lavinia, æ, f. *the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Ænéas.*
- Lavinium, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Ænéas.*
- Lavo, lavāre & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, a. § 165; *to wash; to bathe.*
- Leæna, æ, f. *a lioness.*
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of *Abýdos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*
- Lebes, etis, m. *a kettle; a caldron.*
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) *read; chosen.*
- Leda, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.*
- Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) *an embassy.*
- Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) *a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.*
- Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ēre,) *a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.*
- Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator; a lawgiver.*
- Lego, legēre, legi, lectum, a. *to read; to choose; to collect.*
- Lemānus, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.*
- Leo, ōnis, m. *a lion.*
- Leonidas, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*
- Lepidus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.*
- Lepus, ōris, m. *a hare.*
- Letālis, e, adj. *fatal; deadly; from*
- Letum, i, n. *death.*
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.*
- Levitas, ātis, f. *lightness.*
- Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.*
- Lex, gis, f. *a law; a condition.*
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*
- Libenter, adv. *willingly.*
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) *freely; willingly.*
- Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. *free.*
- Liben, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree; a book.*
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) *liberally; kindly.*

- Liberātus**, a, um, part. (libēro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libērē**, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
- Libēri**, ōrum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
- Libēro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas**, ātis, f. *liberty.*
- Libya**, æ, f. properly *Libya*, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.
- Licinius**, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*
- Licet**, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
- Licēt**, conj. *although.*
- Lienōsus**, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
- Ligneus**, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
- Lignum**, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
- Ligo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bind.*
- Liguria**, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus**, ūris, m. *a Ligurian.*
- Ligusticus**, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genōa.*
- Lilybæum**, i, n. *a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.*
- Limpīdus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
- Limus**, i, m. *mud; clay.*
- Lingua**, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
- Linum**, i, n. *flax; linen.*
- Liquidus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
- Lis**, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*
- Littēra**, or **Litēra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
- Litterarius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
- Littus**, or **Litus**, ōris, n. *the shore.*
- Loco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
- Locus**, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
- Locusta**, æ, f. *a locust.*
- Longē**, adv. (iūs, issīmē,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
- Longinquus**, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
- Longitūdo**, inis, f. *length; from*
- Longus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *long*, applied both to time and space; *lasting.*
- Locūtus**, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
- Locutūrus**, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
- Loquor**, loqui, locūtus sum, dep. *to speak.*
- Lorica**, æ, f. *a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass.*
- Lorum**, i, n. *a thong.*

- Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) *See*
 Libenter.
 Lubet. *See* Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. *lust*;
desire.
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. *slippery.*
 Luceo, lucere, luxi, n. *to shine.*
 Lucius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Lucretia, æ, f. *a Roman matron,*
the wife of Collatinus.
 Lucretius, i, m. *the father of Lu-*
cretia.
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) *mourn-*
ing; sorrow.
 Lucullus, i, m. *a Roman cele-*
brated for his luxury, his
patronage of learned men,
and his military talents.
 Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
 Ludo, ludere, lusi, lusum, a. *to*
play; to be in sport; to de-
ceive.
 Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play;*
a place of exercise; a school:
gladiatorius, a school for
gladiators.
 Lugeo, lugere, luxi, n. *to mourn;*
to lament.
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) *light;*
an eye.
 Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
 Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
 Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 Luscina, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
 Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispa-*
nia, now Portugal.
 Lustro, are, avi, atum, a. *to puri-*
fy; to appease; to expiate: ex-
ercitum, to review; to muster.
 Lustrum, i, n. *the lair of wild*
beasts; a den.
 Lusus, ūs, m. *a game; a play:*
per lusum, in sport; spor-
tively.
 Lutatius, i, m. *the name of a*
Roman tribe: C. Lutatius
Catulus, a Roman consul in
the first Punic war.
 Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now*
Paris.
 Lutum, i, n. *clay.*
 Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
 Luxuria, æ, f. *luxury; excess;*
voluptuousness.
 Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of*
Lycia, a country of Asia
Minor.
 Lycomædes, is, m. *a king of Scy-*
ros.
 Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law-*
giver.
 Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia*
Minor.
 Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated*
Lacedæmonian general.
 Lysimachus, i, m. *one of Alexan-*
der's generals, who was after-
wards king of a part of
Thrace.

M.

- M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*
 § 328.
 Macædo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*

- Macedonia**, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.*
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnōmen or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies**, ei, f. *leanness; decay.*
- Macrobian**, ōrum, m. pl. *a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.*
- Mactātus**, a, um, part. from
- Mactō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macūla**, æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænādes**, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.*
- Mæōtis**, idis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæōtis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maxime, § 194,) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister**, tri, m. *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.*
- Magistrātus**, ūs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia**, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnificē**, adv. (entius, entissimē,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. *magnificence; splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitudo**, inis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size.*
- Magnopere**, adv. (magnus & opus,) *greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) *great; large.*
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) *greater; the elder.*
- Majores**, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malē**, adv. (pejūs, pessimē,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malē & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malē & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.*
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3; *to prefer; to be more willing; to wish rather.*
- Malum**, i, n. *an apple.*

- Malum**, i, n. (malus,) evil; misfortune; calamity; sufferings; evil deeds.
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 125, 5,) bad; wicked: mali, bad men.
- Mancinus**, i, m. a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians.
- Mando**, mandēre, mandi, mansum, a. to chew; to eat.
- Mando**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to command; to intrust; to commit; to bid; to enjoin: mandāre marmoribus, to engrave upon marble.
- Mane**, ind. n. the morning, § 94:—adv. early in the morning.
- Maneo**, ēre, si, sum, n. to remain; to continue.
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. the dead; the manes; ghosts or shades of the dead.
- Manlius**, i, m. a Roman proper name.
- Mano**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to flow.
- Mansuefacio**, -facēre, -feci, -factum, a. (mansues & facio,) to tame; to make tame.
- Mansuefio**, -fiēri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., to be made tame.
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantineā**, æ, f. a city of Arcadia.
- Manubiæ**, ārum, f. pl. booty; spoils; plunder.
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (manus & mitto,) to set free, at liberty; to free; to manumit.
- Manus**, ūs, f. a hand; the trunk of an elephant; a band or body of soldiers.
- Mapāle**, is, n. a hut or cottage of the Numidians.
- Marcellus**, i, m. the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men.
- Marcus**, i, m. a Roman name and cognōmen or surname.
- Marcus**, i, m. a Roman prænōmen.
- Mare**, is, n. the sea.
- Margarita**, æ, f. a pearl.
- Mariandyni**, ōrum, m. pl. a people of Bithynia.
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (mare,) marine; pertaining to the sea: aqua marina, sea-water.
- Maritimus**, a, um, adj. maritime; on the sea-coast: copias, naval forces.
- Maritus**, i, m. a husband.
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul.
- Marmor**, ōris, n. marble.
- Mars**, tis, m. the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.
- Marsi**, ōrum, m. pl. a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Tīcinus.
- Marsyas**, æ, m. a celebrated Phrygian musician; also, a brother of Antigōnus, the king of Macedonia.

Massa, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*

Massicus, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massic, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*

Massilia, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*

Mater, tris, f. *a mother; a matron.*

Materia, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*

Matrimonium, i, n. *matrimony; marriage.*

Matrōna, æ, f. *a matron; a married woman.*

Matrōna, æ, f. *a river of Gaul, now the Marne.*

Maturesco, maturescēre, maturui, inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*

Matūrus, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*

Mauritania, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*

Mausōlus, i, m. *a king of Caria.*

Maxilla, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*

Maximè, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*

Maximus, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*

Maximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; eldest: maximus natu. See Natu.*

Mecum, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) *with me.*

Medeor, ēri, dep. § 170; *to cure; to heal.*

Medicina, æ, f. *medicine.*

Medico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*

Medicus, i, m. *a physician.*

Meditātus, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*

Meditor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*

Medius, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.*

Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*

Medūsa, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*

Megāra, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*

Megarenses, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*

Megāris, idis, f. *a small country of Greece.*

Megasthēnes, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*

Meherculè, adv. *by Hercules; truly; certainly.*

Mel, lis, n. *honey.*

- Meleâgrus & -âger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
- Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5.) *better.*
- Meliûs, adv. (comp. of benê,) *better.*
- Membrâna, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
- Membrum, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
- Memîni, def. pret. § 183; *I remember; I relate.*
- Memor, ôris, adj. *mindful.*
- Memorabilis, e, adj. *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
- Memoria, æ, f. *memory.*
- Memôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to remember; to say; to mention.*
- Memphis, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
- Mendacium, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
- Mendax, âcis, adj. *false; lying.*
- Menelâus, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
- Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
- Mens, tis, f. *the mind; the will; the understanding.*
- Mensis, is, m. *a month.*
- Mentio, ônis, f. (memîni,) *mention or a speaking of.*
- Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
- Mercâtor, ôris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
- Mercatûra, æ, f. § 102, 7; *merchandise; trade.*
- Mercâtus, ûs, m. *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.*
- Mercēs, êdis, f. (mereo,) *wages; a reward; a price.*
- Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo, êre, ui, itum, n. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
- Mereor, êri, itus sum, dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
- Mergo, mergere, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to dip under.*
- Meridianus, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
- Meridies, iei, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
- Meritò, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
- Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) *merit; desert.*
- Mersi. *See Mergo.*
- Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)
- Merûla, æ, f. *a blackbird.*
- Merx, cis, f. *merchandise.*
- Messis, is, f. (meto,) *the harvest.*
- Meta, æ, f. *a goal; a limit.*
- Metagonium, i, n. *a promontory in the northern part of Africa.*
- Metallum, i, n. *metal; a mine.*

- Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior**, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*
- Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto**, metère, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo**, metuère, metui, a. *to fear; from*
- Metus**, ūs, m. *fear.*
- Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico**, âre, ui, n. *to shine.*
- Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi.** See Ego.
- Miles**, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Milētus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia**, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to serve in war.*
- Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.*
- Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet:*
- ad quintum milliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiades**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius**, i, m. *a kite.*
- Minæ**, ârum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*
- Minâtus**, a, um, part. (minor.)
- Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè**, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium**, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor**, ôris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos**, ôis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo**, minuère, minui, minûtum, a. *to diminish.*
- Minus**, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quò minus or quominus, that—not.*
- Miracûlum**, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis**, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirâtus**, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully; remarkably.*
- Mirror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wonder at; to admire; from*
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful; surprising.*
- Misceo**, miscēre, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle; to mix.*
- Miser**, ēra, ērum, adj. *miserable; unhappy; wretched; sad.*
- Miserātus**, a, um, part. (misēror.)
- Misereor**, miserēri, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion; to pity.*
- Misēret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth: me misēret, I pity.*
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericors,) *pity; compassion.*
- Misēror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to pity.*
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & Mixtus, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridātes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *mild; meek; kind; humane.*
- Mitto**, mittēre, misi, missum, a. *to send; to throw; to bring forth; to produce; to afford: mittēre se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate; of moderate size; small.*
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure; a half bushel.*
- Modò**, adv. *now; only; but: modò — modò, sometimes — sometimes:—conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that; if only.*
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure; a manner; a way; degree; limit; moderation.*
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city.*
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mæreo**, mœrēre, neut. pass. *to be sad; to mourn.*
- Mæris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass; a bulk; a burden; a weight; a pile.*
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *irksome; severe; troublesome; oppressive; unwelcome.*
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften; to moderate; from*
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *soft; tender.*
- Molossi**, ōrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to advise; to remind; to warn; to admonish.*

Monimentum or -umentum, i, n.

§ 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*

Mons, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*

Monstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*

Mora, æ, f. *delay.*

Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*

Mordax, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*

Mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*

Mores. *See Mos.*

Moriens, tis, part. from

Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*

Moror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*

Morôsus, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*

Mors, tis, f. *death.*

Morsus, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*

Mortâlis, e, adj. *mortal.*

Mortuus, a, um, part. (mori-or.) *dead.*

Mos, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*

Mossÿni, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*

Motus, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*

Motus, a, um, part. from

Moveo. movère, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite.*

Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*

Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*

Muliëbris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*

Mulier, êris, f. *a woman.*

Multitûdo, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*

Multo or -cto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*

Multò, & Multùm, adv. *much; by far.*

Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*

Mummius, i, m. *a Roman general.*

Mundus, i, m. *the world; the universe.*

Muniendus, a, um, part. from

Munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*

Munus, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*

Murâlis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*

Murus, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*

Mus, muris, m. *a mouse.*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
Muscūlus, i, m. dim. (*mus*, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
Musice, es, & *Musica*, æ, f. (*mūsa*,) *music; the art of music.*
Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to transform.*
Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Egean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
Nactus, a, um, part. (*nanciscor*,) *having found.*
Nam, conj. § 198, 5; *for; but.*
Nanciscor, *nancisci*, *nactus sum*, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*
Narbonensis, e, adj. *Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name*

from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.
Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
Nascor, *nasci*, *natus sum*, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
Natalis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*
Natans, tis, part. *from*
Nato, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4.
Natura, æ, f. (*nascor*,) *nature; creation; power.*
Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*
Natus, a, um, part. (*nascor*,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
Natus, i, m. *a son.*
Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
Navālis, e, adj. (*navis*,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
Navigatio, ōnis, f. (*navigo*,) *navigation.*
Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*
Navigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (*navis* & *ago*,) *to navigate; to sail:*

- navigâtur, imp. *navigation is carried on ; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest ; lest that ; that — not : ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic : in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation ; in *indirect* questions, *whether* : in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not ; but not ; neither ; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary :—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, âtis, f. *necessity ; duty.*
- Neco, âre, âvi or ui, âtum, a. *to kill ; to destroy ; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety ; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect ; not to care for ; to disregard.*
- Nego, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deny ; to refuse ; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business ; labor ; pains ; difficulty : facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one ; no man.*
- Nemus, ôris, n. *a forest ; a grove.*
- Nepos, ôtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptûnus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequâquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither ; nor ; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot ; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138 ; *lest any one ; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, Idias, f. *a Nereid ; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of ; not to know ; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two ; neither.*
- Nicomêdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing : nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile ; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great ; excessive ; immoderate.*
- Nimiùm, & Nimiò, adv. *too much.*

- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
 Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphiön, king of Thebes.*
 Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*
 Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.*
 Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*
 Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*
 Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*
 Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
 No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*
 Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*
 Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*
 Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to ennoble; to make famous.*
 Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*
 Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.
 Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*
 Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*
 Nola, æ, f. *a city of Cümpania.*
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2) *to be unwilling: the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive, by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not.*
 Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*
 Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*
 Non, adv. *not.*
 Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetyeth.*
 Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*
 Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*
 Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*
 Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*
 Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
 Nos. *See Ego.*
 Nosco, noscère, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*
 Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.
 Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*
 Notans, tis, part. from
 Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*
 Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco,) *known.*
 Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
 Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. 'not used; sup. issimus,) *new; recent; fresh.*
 Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*
 Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*
 Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*
 Nubo, nubère, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover ; to veil ; to marry ; to be married ; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudātus, a, um, part. *laid open ; stripped ; deprived ; from*
- Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to make naked ; to lay open ; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked ; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. ūs, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no ; no one.*
- Num, adv. : in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies *whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, ōrum, m. pl. *Nu- mantines ; the people of Nu- mantia.*
- Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity ; a god.*
- Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to count ; to number ; to reckon ; from*
- Numērus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Nu- midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, ōris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now : nunc etiam, even now ; still.*
- Nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce ; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. *nuptials ; marriage ; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) *nowhere ; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nour- ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph ; a god- dess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c.*

O.

- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for ; on account of ; before.*
- Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dor- mivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep ; to sleep.*
- Obduco, -ducere, -duxi, -duc- tum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over ; to cover over.*
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over ; covered over.*
- Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey ; to comply with ; to be subject to.*
- Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to discharge; to execute; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander; to wander about.*
- Obitus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ěre, ui, ĭtum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicĕre, -jĕci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before; to throw to; to give; to object; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind; to oblige; to obligate.*
- Obliquē, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblītus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruĕre, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*
- Obscūro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscūrus,) *to obscure; to darken.*
- Obsĕcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*
- Obsĕquor, -dep. (ob & sequor,) *to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, & servo, watch.
- Obses, ĭdis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged; from*
- Obsideo, -sidĕre, -sĕdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege; to invest; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionalis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional: corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstĕtrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestātus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinĕre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtulit. *See Offĕro.*
- Obviām, adv. *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviām, I meet; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies; the descent; evening; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west; the setting sun; evening.*

- occidentālis*, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
Occido, *occidēre*, *occidi*, *occisum*, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
Occido, *occidēre*, *occidi*, *occāsum*, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
Oecisūrus, a, um, part. (*occido*.)
Occisus, a, um, part. (*occido*.)
Occæcātus, a, um, part. from
Occæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (*occūlo*), *to conceal*; *to hide*.
Occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
Occurro, -currere, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
Octaviānus, i, m. (*Cæsar*), *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (*octo*), *eighth*.
Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus*, i, m. *an eye*.
Odi, *odisse*, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
Odium, i, n. *hatred*.
Odor, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. *odōres*, *odors*; *perfumes*.
Odōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to smell*.
Œneus, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleāger and Dejanira*.
Enomāus, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
Œta, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
Offero, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 7,) *to offer*; *to present*.
Officina, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
Officio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
Officium, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
Olea, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
Oleum, i, n. *oil*.
Olim, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
Olor, ōris, m. *a swan*.
Olus, ēris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
Olympia, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnēsus, upon the Alpheus*.
Olympicus, a, um, adj. *Olympic, pertaining to Olympia*.
Olympius, a, um, adj. *Olympian*.

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, ëris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior.) *rich; fruitful; fat; daintily.*
- Oportet, ëre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportunus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprîno, -primëre, -pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimë, adv. (sup. of benë,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, ònis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, ëris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oracûlum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, ònis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orätör, öris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbätus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbëlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

orbem jacere, *to lie round in a circle*: orbis, or orbis terrarum, *the world*.

Orbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive*; *to bereave of*.

Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world*; *the infernal regions*.

Ordino, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to order*; *to ordain*; *to arrange*.

Ordo, inis, m. *order*; *arrangement*; *a row*: ordines remorum, *banks of oars*.

Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) *the east*; *the morning*.

Oriens, part. (orior.)

Orientalis, e, adj. *eastern*.

Origo, inis, f. *source*; *origin*: originem ducere, *to derive one's origin*; *from*

Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; *to arise*; *to begin*; *to appear*.

Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament*.

Ornatus, ūs, m. *an ornament*; *from*

Orno, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to adorn*; *to deck*.

Oro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to beg*; *to entreat*.

Orôdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus*.

Orpheus, ei & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace*.

Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen*; *risen*; *born*; *begun*.

Ortus, ūs, m. *a rising*; *east*.

Os, oris, n. *the mouth*; *the face*.

Os, ossis, n. *a bone*.

Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly*.

Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show*; *to point out*; *to exhibit*.

Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber*; *from*

Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river*.

Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, ōrum, n. *an oyster*.

Otium, i, n. *leisure*; *quiet*; *ease*; *idleness*.

Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloecus*.

Ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.

Ovum, i, n. *an egg*.

P.

P., *an abbreviation of Publius*.

Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food*; *fodder*.

Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. *to make a compact*; *to form a treaty*; *to bargain*; *to agree*.

Pactolus, i, m. *a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands*.

Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) *an agreement*; *a contract*: quo pacto, *in what manner how*.

Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor,)

- Padus**, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne**, or **Pene**, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea**, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma**, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpëbra**, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus**, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster**, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan**, **Panis**, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando**, pandëre, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium**, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis**, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthëra**, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius**, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papÿrus**, d. g. & **Papÿrum**, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parâtus**, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ**, ârum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco**, parcëre, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus**, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens**, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo**, ère, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries**, ètis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario**, parëre, pepëri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris**, idis or idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter**, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus**, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parâre insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus**, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars**, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utrâque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia**, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particûla, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a
particle ; a small part.
 Partendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly ; in
 part.*
 Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,)
to divide ; to share.
 Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
 Partus, ūs, m. a *birth ; offspring.*
 Parum, adv. (minûs, minimè,
 § 174,) *little ; too little.*
 Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. *small ;
 very small ; from*
 Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, mini-
 mus, § 125, 5,) *small or little ;
 less ; the least.*
 Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.
to feed.
 Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.
*to feed ; to graze ; to feed
 upon.*
 Passer, êris, m. a *sparrow.*
 Passim, adv. *here and there ;
 every where ; in every direc-
 tion.*
 Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
 Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *hav-
 ing suffered.*
 Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)
stretched out ; hung up ; dried:
uva passa, a raisin.
 Passus, ūs, m. a *pace ; a measure
 of 5 feet : mille passuum, a
 mile or 5000 feet.*
 Pastor, ôris, m. (pasco,) a *shep-
 herd.*
 Patefacio, facere, fêci, factum,
 a. (pateo & facio,) *to open ;
 to disclose ; to discover ; to
 detect.*
 Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr.
 § 180, N. ; *to be laid open or
 discovered.*
 Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened ;
 discovered.*
 Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying
 open ; open ; clear ; from*
 Pateo, ere, ui, a. *to be open ; to
 stand open ; to extend.*
 Pater, tris, m. a *father : patres,
 fathers ; senators : paterfa-
 milias, patrisfamilias, § 91 ;
 the master of a family ; a
 housekeeper.*
 Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
 Patientia, æ, f. *patience ; hardi-
 ness ; from*
 Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. *to
 suffer ; to endure ; to let ; to
 allow.*
 Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) *one's na-
 tive country ; one's birthplace.*
 Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patri-
 mony ; inheritance.*
 Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage ;
 from*
 Patrônus, i, m. (pater,) a *patron ;
 protector.*
 Patruelis, is, c. a *cousin (by the
 father's side.)*
 Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. *few ; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. *gradually ; little
 by little.*
 Paulò, or Paullò, adv. a *little.*
 Paululùm, adv. a *little.*
 Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. a *cog-*

- nōmen or surname in the *Emilian tribe*.
- Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *poor*.
- Pauperies, ēi, f. *poverty*.
- Paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty; indigence*.
- Paveo, pavēre, pavi, n. *to fear; to be afraid*.
- Pavo, ōnis, c. *a peacock*.
- Pax, pacis, f. *peace*.
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to sin; to commit a fault*.
- Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, a. *to comb; to dress*.
- Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast*.
- Pecunia, æ, f. *money; a sum of money*.
- Pecus, ūdis, f. *a sheep; a beast*.
- Pecus, ōris, n. *cattle; a herd; a flock*.
- Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) *one on foot; a foot-soldier*.
- Pelāgus, i, n. *the sea*.
- Peleus, i, m. *a king of Thessaly, the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles*.
- Pelias, æ, m. *a king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune*.
- Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus*.
- Pelion, i, n. *a lofty mountain in Thessaly*.
- Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) *to allure; to entice; to invite*.
- Pellis, is, f. *the skin*.
- Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, a. *to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat*.
- Peloponnēsus, i, f. *a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea*.
- Pelusium, i, n. *a town of Egypt*.
- Pendens, tis, part. *hanging; impending*.
- Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pen-sum, n. *to hang*.
- Pene, adv. *almost*.
- Penetrāle, is, n. *the inner part of a house*.
- Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penitus,) a. *to penetrate; to enter*.
- Penēus, i, m. *the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus*.
- Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) *a peninsula*.
- Penna, æ, f. *a feather; a quill; a wing*.
- Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) *hanging; pendent*.
- Penuria, æ, f. *want; scarcity*.
- Peperci. *See Parco*.
- Pepūli. *See Pello*.
- Pepēri. *See Pario*.
- Per, prep. *by; through; for; during; along*.
- Pera, æ, f. *a wallet; a bag*.
- Perāgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) *to travel through; to go through or over*.
- Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to ask; to inquire*.

- Percunctâtus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)
 Percussor, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*
 Percutio, -cutĕre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound; secūri, to behead.*
 Perditĕ, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*
 Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*
 Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*
 Perdo, -dĕre, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*
 Perducĕo, -ducĕre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*
 Perductus, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*
 Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*
 Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign.*
 Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*
 Pereo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*
 Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*
 Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*
 Pergĕmum, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia, situated upon the river Caius. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrĕna Pergĕmi.*
 Pergo, perĕĕre, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*
 Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*
 Periculŏsus, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*
 Periculum, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*
 Peritŭrus, a, um, part. (pereo.)
 Peritus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skilful; experienced.*
 Permeo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flow through; to penetrate; to permeate.*
 Permisceo, -miscĕre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*
 Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*
 Permitto, -mittĕre, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*
 Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*
 Permuto, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernéco,) *destruction ; extermination.*
- Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *pernicious ; hurtful.*
- Perpendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to ponder ; to weigh ; to consider.*
- Perpēram, adv. *wrong ; amiss ; rashly ; unjustly ; absurdly ; falsely.*
- Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep. (per & patior,) *to bear ; to suffer ; to endure.*
- Perpetuus, a, um, adj. *perpetual ; constant.*
- Perrexi. See Pergo.
- Persa, æ, m. *a Persian ; an inhabitant of Persia.*
- Persecūtus, a, um, part. from
- Persēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to pursue ; to follow ; to continue ; to persevere in ; to persecute.*
- Perseus, eī & eos, m. *the son of Jupiter and Danæ ; also, the last king of Macedon.*
- Persīcus, a, um, adj. *of Persia ; Persian.*
- Perspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spectum, a. (per & specio,) *to see through ; to discern ; to become acquainted with ; to discover.*
- Persuadeo, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
- Perterreo, -terrēre, -terrui, -terrūtum, a. (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*
- Perterrītus, a, um, part. *affrighted ; discouraged.*
- Pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately ; constantly ; perseveringly.*
- Pertūnax, ācis, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *obstinate ; wilful.*
- Pertineo, -tinēre, -tinui, n. (per & teneo,) *to extend ; to reach to.*
- Pervenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (per & venio,) *to come to ; to arrive at ; to reach.*
- Pervenitur, pass. imp. *one comes ; they come ; we come, &c.*
- Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) *pervious ; which may be passed through ; passable.*
- Pes, pedis, m. *a foot.*
- Pessum, adv. *down ; under foot ; to the bottom.*
- Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilēns,) *a pestilence ; a plague.*
- Petens, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio, ōnis, f. *a petition ; a canvassing or soliciting for an office ; from*
- Peto, ēre, īvi, itum, a. *to ask ; to request ; to attack ; to assail ; to go to ; to seek ; to go for ; to derive ; to bring.*
- Petra, æ, f. *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
- Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

Petulantia, æ, f. *petulance*; *insolence*; *mischievousness*; *wantonness*.

Phæax, âcis, m. *a Phæacian*, or *inhabitant of Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. *The Phæacians were famous for luxury*.

Phalëræ, ârum, f. pl. *the trappings of a horse*; *habiliments*.

Pharos, i, f. *a small island at the western mouth of the Nile*, on which was a tower or lighthouse, *esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world*.

Pharsâlus, i, m. *a city of Thesaly*.

Pharnâces, is, m. *a son of Mithridates*, king of Pontus.

Phasis, Idis & is, f. *a town and river of Colchis*, on the east side of the *Euxine*.

Phidias, æ, m. *a celebrated Athenian statuary*.

Philœni, ôrum, m. pl. *two Carthaginian brothers*, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.

Philippi, ôrum, m. pl. *a city of Macedon*, on the confines of *Thrace*.

Philippicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Philippi*.

Philippides, æ, m. *a comic poet*.

Philippus, i, m. *Philip*; *the father of Alexander*; also, *the son of Demetrius*.

Philomêla, æ, f. *a nightingale*.

Philosophia, æ, f. *philosophy*.

Philosôphus, i, m. *a philosopher*; *a lover of learning and wisdom*.

Phineus, i, m. *a king of Arcadia*, and *priest of Apollo*.

Phocæi, ôrum, m. pl. *the Phocæans*; *inhabitants of Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionica*.

Phocis, Idis, f. *a country of Greece*.

Phœnice, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.

Phœnix, icis, m. *a Phœnician*.

Phryx, ygis, m. *a Phrygian*; an *inhabitant of Phrygia*.

Picentes, ium, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Picenum*.

Picënum, i, n. *a country of Italy*.

Pietus, a, um, part. (pingo,) *painted*; *embroidered*: *picta tabûla*, *a picture*; *a painting*.

Piëtas, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety*; *filial duty*.

Pignus, ôris, n. *a pledge*; *a pawn*; *security*; *assurance*.

Pila, æ, f. *a ball*.

Pileus, i, m. *a hat*; *a cap*.

Pilus, i, m. *the hair*.

Pindârus, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Theban*, the most eminent of the *Greek lyric poets*.

Pingo, pingëre, pinxi, pictum, a. *to paint*; *to depict*; *to delineate*; *to draw*; *to represent in painting*; *acu*, *to embroider*.

- Pinguis, e, adj. *fat ; fertile ; rich.*
 Pinna, æ, f. *a fin.*
 Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens.*
 Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate.*
 Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman.*
 Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*
 Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.*
 Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill.*
 Pius, i, m. *an agnômen, or surname of Metellus.*
 Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents.*
 Placeo, ère, ui, itum, n. *to please : sibi, to be vain or proud of ; to plume one's self.*
 Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases ; it is determined ; it seems good to.*
 Placidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *placid ; quiet ; still ; tranquil ; mild ; gentle.*
 Plaga, æ, f. *a blow ; a wound : plagæ, pl. nets ; toils.*
 Planè, adv. *entirely ; totally ; plainly.*
 Planta, æ, f. *a plant.*
 Platânus, i, f. *the plane-tree.*
 Platêa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill.*
 Plato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.*
 Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart ; a wagon.*
 Plebs, & Plebes, is, f. *the people ; the common people ; the plebeians.*
 Plecto, plectère, — plexum, a. *to punish ; to weave.*
 Plerique, pleræque, plerâque, adj. pl. *most ; the most ; many.*
 Plerùmque, adv. *commonly ; generally ; for the most part ; sometimes.*
 Plinius, i, m. *Pliny ; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*
 Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiênus.*
 Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead ; leaden ; from*
 Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*
 Pluo, pluère, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain.*
 Plurîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much ; most ; very many.*
 Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more : pl. many.*
 Plùs, adv. (comp. of multum,) *more ; longer.*
 Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*
 Pocûlum, i, n. *a cup.*
 Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem.*
 Pœna, æ, f. *a punishment.*
 Pœnitet, ère, uit, imp. *it repents : pœnitet me, I repent.*
 Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage ; Carthaginian :—subs. a Carthaginian.*
 Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*

Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.
 Pollex, ícis, m. *the thumb*; *the great toe*.
 Polliceor, ěri, ĩtus sum, dep. to *promise*.
 Pollicitus, a, um, part.
 Pollux, ũcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.
 Polyxĕna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.
 Pomifer, ěra, ěrum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit*: pomifĕræ arbĕres, *fruit-trees*.
 Pompa, æ, f. *a procession*; *pomp*; *parade*.
 Pompeiānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.
 Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey*; *the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals*: (Cneius,) *a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.
 Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.
 Pomum, i, n. *an apple*; *any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.
 Pondus, ěris, n. *a weight*.
 Pono, ponĕre, posui, posĭtum, a. *to place*; *to put*; *to set*.
 Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.
 Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.
 Pontus, i, m. *a sea*: by synecdōche, *the Euxine or Black sea*; also, *the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.
 Poposci. *See Posco*.

Popŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to *lay waste*; *to depopulate*; *from*.
 Popŭlus, i, m. *the people*; *a nation*; *a tribe*: pl. *nations*; *tribes*.
 Porrectus, a, um, part. from
 Porriĝo, igĕre, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out*; *to extend*; *to offer*.
 Porsĕna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.
 Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.
 Portans, tis, part. (porto.)
 Portendo, -tendĕre, -tendi, -tentum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage*; *to forebode*; *to portend*; *to betoken*.
 Portĭcus, ũs, f. *a portico*; *a gallery*; *a porch*.
 Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry*; *to bear*.
 Portus, ũs, m. *a port*; *a harbor*.
 Posco, poscĕre, poposci, a. *to demand*; *to earnestly request*.
 Posĭtus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.
 Possessio, ōnis, f. *possession*.
 Possessor, ōris, m. *a possessor*; *an occupant*; *from*.
 Possĭdeo, -sidĕre, -sĕdi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.
 Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, 6,) *to be able*; *I can*.
 Post, prep. *after*:—adv. *after*, *after that*; *afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards*.

Postera, erum, adj. § 125, 4, (eror, rēmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next*: in postērum, (supply tempus,) *for the future*: postēri, ōrum, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); *posterity*.

Postis, is, m. *a post*.

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since*.

Postremò & -um, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postremus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postera, § 125, 4,) *the last*: ad postremum, *at last*.

Postulo, are, avi, atum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand*.

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan*: (Spurius,) *a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks*.

Posui. See Pono.

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful*.

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government*.

Potestas, atis, f. (potis,) *power*.

Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught*.

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of*.

Potissimum, adv. (sup. of potius,) *principally; chiefly; especially*.

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained*.

Potius, adv. comp. (sup. potissimum,) *rather*.

Poto, potare, potavi, potatum or potum, a. *to drink*.

Potuisse. See Possum.

Potus, ūs, m. *drink*.

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of. or with*.

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep*.

Præbeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford*: speciem, *to exhibit the appearance of*: usum, *to serve for*.

Præcédens, tis, part. from

Præcêdo, -cêdere, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before*.

Præceptor, ōris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher*.

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice*.

Præcido, -cidere, -cidi, -cisum, a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off*.

Præcipio, -cipere, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command*.

Præcipito, are, avi, atum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate*.

Præcipue, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal*.

Præclârè, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously*; from

Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.

Præcludo, -cludere, -cludi, -cludsum, a. (præ & claudo,) *to close; to stop; to shut up*.

Præco, ònis, m. *a herald*.

Præda, æ, f. *booty; the prey*.

Prædico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm*.

Prædico, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell*.

Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.

Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.

Præfans, tis, part. from

Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict*.

Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer; to bear before*.

Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint; to determine*.

Præfinitus, a, um, part.

Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)

Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)

Præliâtus, a, um, part. from

Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight*.

Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.

Præmium, i, n. *a reward; a prize*.

Præmitto -mittère, -misi, -mis-

sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.

Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.

Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice*.

Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare; to make ready; to make*.

Præpôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer*.

Præsens, tis, adj. *present; imminent*.

Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger; a crib*.

Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison; defence*.

Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent; distinguished*.

Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority; an advantage; a preeminence*.

Præsto, stâre, stûti, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant; to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass: se, to show or prove one's self: præstat, imp. it is better*.

Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over*.

Prætendo, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) *to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.*
- Præter, prep. *besides; except; contrary to.*
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) *to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.*
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo.) *past.*
- Præterquam, adv. *except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.*
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) *a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.*
- Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a pasture.*
- Pravitas, âtis, f. *depravity; from*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) *a prayer: pl. preces.*
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to grieve; to urge.*
- Pretiosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.*
- Priâmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. *the day before.*
- Priene, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -ùm, adv. (sup. of prius,) *first; at first: quum primum, as soon as.*
- Primoris, e, adj. *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. *the first.*
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.*
- Principâtus, us, m. *a government; principality.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Prius, adv. *before; prior; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret: — subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead of.*

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
Proboscis, *Idia*, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
Procas, æ, m. *See Silvius*.
Procédens, tia, part. from
Procédo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed; to go forth; to go forward; to advance; to go out*.
Proceritas, âtis, f. *stature; height; tallness; length; from*
Procérus, a, um, adj. *tall; long*.
Proclāmo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out; to proclaim*.
Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
Procreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & creo,) *to beget*.
Procul, adv. *far*.
Procûro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of; to manage*.
Procurro, currère, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curo,) *to run forward; to jut out; to extend*.
Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.
Proditor, ôria, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
Prodītus, a, um, part. from
Prodo, -dère, -didi, -dītum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray; to relate; to discover; to disclose; to manifest*.
Praelior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to fight; from*
Praelium, i, n. *a battle*.
Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
Proficiscens, tia, part. from
Proficiscor, iciisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march; to travel; to depart; to go*.
Profiteor, -fiteri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare; to avow publicly; to profess: sapientiam, to profess wisdom; to profess to be a philosopher*.
Profugio, -fugère, -fūgi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee; to escape*.
Profūgus, a, um, adj. *fleeing; escaping:—subs. a fugitive; an exile*.
Progredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward; to proceed; to advance*.
Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
Prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit; to hinder; to forbid*.
Prohibitus, a, um, part.
Projicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away; to throw down; to throw*.
Prolābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down; to fall forward*.
Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

- Prolāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
ēro,) *to enlarge; to extend;*
to amplify.
- Proles**, is, f. *a race; offspring.*
- Prometheus**, i, m. *the son of Ia-
pētus and Clymène.*
- Promittens**, tis, part. from
- Promitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-
sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
ise; to offer.*
- Promontorium**, i, n. (pro & mons,)
*a promontory; a headland; a
cape.*
- Promoveo**, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,)
to move forward; to enlarge.
- Pronus**, a, um, adj. *inclined.*
- Propāgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
propagate; to prolong; to
continue.*
- Prope**, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
imè,) *near; near to; nigh.*
- Propĕro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
ten.*
- Propinquus**, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
relations; kinsmen.*
- Propior**, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
(proximus, sup.) *nearer.*
- Propius**, adv. *nearer; comp. of
prope.*
- Propōno**, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
before; to propose; to offer.*
- Propōnor**, -pōni, -positus sum,
pass. *to be set before: pro-
positum est mihi, I intend or
purpose.*
- Propontis**, idis, f. *the sea of Mar-
mōra.*
- Propositus**, a, um, part. *proposed;
put.*
- Propriè**, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
ularly; property; strictly.*
- Proprius**, a, um, adj. *peculiar;
proper; one's own; special.*
- Propter**, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Propulso**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
(propello,) *to drive away; to
ward off; to repel.*
- Propylæum**, i, n. *the porch of a
temple; an entrance, the rows
of columns leading to the A-
cropolis at Athens.*
- Prora**, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*
- Proscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi,
-scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,)
*to proscribe; to outlaw; to
doom to death and confiscation
of goods.*
- Prosecutus**, a, um, part. *having
accompanied.*
- Prosequor**, -sequi, -secutus sum,
dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
pany; to attend; to follow;
to celebrate: honoribus, to
heap or load with honors; to
honor.*
- Proserpina**, æ, f. *the daughter of
Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
of Pluto.*
- Prospectus**, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
prospect; a distant view.*
- Prospĕrè**, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
ously; successfully.*
- Prosterno**, -sternere, -strāvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n. (pro & sum, § 154, 5,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagōras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protēnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protrāho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniens, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximē, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andrius.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicè, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rīmus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*

Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*

Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*

Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)

Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*

Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*

Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*

Punitus, a, um, part.

Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*

Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*

Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*

Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*

Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurâti, pl. courtiers; nobles.*

Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*

Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*

Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*

Puteus, i, m. *a well.*

Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*

Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*

Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*

Pygmæi, ōrum, m. *the Pygmies,*

a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.

Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*

Pyramis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*

Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi, ōrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*

Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*

Pythagōras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*

Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*

Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.

Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*

Quadraginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*

Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*

Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*

Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*

Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*

Quadrupes, pēdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærens, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopere, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantum, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordëcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, R. 2; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 4; *because.*
- Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3; *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 7; *but; but that.*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagèni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whosoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomīnùs, adv. that — not.

Quomōdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when: quum jam, as soon as: — conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod.

Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapina, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapère, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, òris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence; a robber.

Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
seized; robbed; carried off.
 Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*
 Rarò, adv. *rarely; seldom;* from
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare. few*
 Ratio, ònis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*
 Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*
 Recêdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*
 Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner.*
 Recipio, -cipère, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*
 Recognosco, -noscère, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*
 Recolligo, -ligère, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to*

gather up again; to collect; to recover.
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dère, dîdi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*
 Recreâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creo,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*
 Rectè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct.*
 Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recupero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain.*
 Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
 Redditus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dère, -dîdi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -îtum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redîgo, -igère, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestâtem, to bring into one's power.*
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from
 Redîmo, -imère, -êmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) *to buy back: to redeem; to ransom.*

- Reducendus, a, um, part. from
 Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
 tum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead*
 or *bring back*: in gratiam, *to*
reconcile.
 Refērens, tis, part. *requiting*;
returning; *referring*; from
 Refēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr.
 a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*:
 gratiam, or gratias, *to requite*
a favor; *to show gratitude*:
 beneficium, *to requite a bene-*
fit: victoriam, *to bring back*
victory, i. e. *to return victori-*
ous: imaginem, *to reflect the*
image; *to resemble*: ad ali-
 quam rem, *to refer to*; *to*
reckon a part of.
 Refluens, tis, part. from
 Refluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,
 n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
 Refugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugitum,
 n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; *to*
flee; *to retreat*.
 Regia, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
 Regina, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
 Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*;
a district; *a country*.
 Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal*;
regal; *the king's*.
 Regnatūrus, a, um, part. from
 Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (reg-
 num,) *to rule*; *to govern*.
 Regnātur, pass. imp. *kingly gov-*
ernment continues.
 Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*;
empire; *dominion*; *reign*;
government; *rule*.
 Rego, regēre, rexi, rectum, a.
 (rex,) *to rule*.
 Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum,
 dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn*
back; *to return*.
 Regressus, a, um, part. *having*
returned.
 Regulus, i, m. *a distinguished*
Roman general in the first
Punic war.
 Relātus, a, um, part. (refēro.)
 Relictūrus, a, um, part. (relin-
 quo.)
 Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
 Religio, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*;
sacredness; *sanctity*; *rever-*
ence; *religious rites*.
 Relinquo, -linquēre, -liqui, -lic-
 tum, a. (re & linquo,) *to*
leave; *to desert*; *to quit*; *to*
abandon.
 Reliquæ, ārum, f. pl. *the relics*;
the remains; from
 Reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest*;
the remainder; *the other*.
 Remaneo, -manēre, -mansi, -man-
 sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to re-*
main behind.
 Remedium, i, n. (re & medeor,)
a remedy.
 Remitto, -mittēre, -misi, -mis-
 sum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send*
back; *to remit*.
 Removeo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mō-
 tum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
 Remus, i, m. *an oar*.
 Remus, i, m. *the twin brother of*
Romulus.

Renovātus, a, um, part. from

Renovo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*

Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*

Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*

Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*

Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*

Reperio, -perire, -pēri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*

Repēto, -petēre, -petīvi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*

Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*

Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*

Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*

Repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*

Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*

Requiro, -quirēre, -quisīvi, -quisitum, a. (re & quero,) *to*

seek; to demand; to require; to need.

Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair; a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiāris or domesticæ, domestic affairs; property.*

Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*

Resideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*

Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*

Resisto, -sistēre, -stīti, -stītum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*

Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*

Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondētur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*

Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*

Republica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government; the commonwealth.*

Respuo, -spuēre, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*

Restituo, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re*

- store; to replace; to rebald: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo**, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revêrà**, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia**, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus**, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto**, -vertère, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor**, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco**, -virescere, -viri, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex**, regis, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus**, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti**, òrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhetia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea**, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus**, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinoceros**, otis, m. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus**, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodanus**, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodium**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodope**, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus**, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætëum**, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndacus**, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens**, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo**, dère, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo**, ère, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus**, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa**, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi**. See **Rideo**.
- Risus**, ūs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur**, òris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogatus**, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ask;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, ōtis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, ōrum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, 'tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrifico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (iūs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fatten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*

Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*

Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*

Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*

Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*

Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*

Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthyfulness.*

Salum, i, n. *the sea.*

Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*

Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute. to call.*

Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*

Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*

Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*

Sanguis, ītis, m. *blood.*

Sapiens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*

Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*

Sapio, ěre, ui, n. *to be wise.*

Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*

Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*

Sarmætæ, ārum, m. *the Sarma-*

tians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.

Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*

Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*

Satiātus, a, um, part. from

Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*

Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very, quite.*

Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*

Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicŭlum.*

Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*

Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*

Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*

Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*

Scateo, ěre, n. *to be full; to abound.*

Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*

Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*

Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*

Scelus, ěris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*

Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*

Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Ar*

- cadia*, or of *Scyros*, and father of *Atalanta*.
- Scheria*, æ, f. an ancient name of the island *Corcyra*, or *Corfu*.
- Scientia*, æ, f. knowledge; from
- Scio*, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.
- Scipio*, ònis, m. a distinguished Roman family: *Scipiones*, the *Scipios*.
- Scopulus*, i, m. a cliff; a rock.
- Scorpio*, ònis, m. a scorpion.
- Scotia*, æ, f. Scotland.
- Scriba*, æ, m. a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from
- Scribo*, scribere, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribere leges, to prepare laws.
- Scriptor*, òris, m. a writer; an author.
- Scripturus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus*, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor*, àri, àtus sum, dep. to search into; to trace out.
- Scutum*, i, n. a shield.
- Scylla*, æ, f. the daughter of *Nisus*.
- Scyros*, i, f. an island in the *Egean sea*.
- Scythes*, æ, m. an inhabitant of *Scythia*; a *Scythian*.
- Scythia*, æ, f. a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.
- Scythicus*, a, um, adj. *Scythian*.
- Seco*, secare, secui, sectum, a. to cut.
- Secedo*, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.
- Sectatus*, a, um, part. having followed or attended; from
- Sector*, àri, àtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.
- Secum*, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.
- Secundus*, a, um, adj. the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.
- Securis*, is, f. an axe.
- Secutus*, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed*, conj. § 198, 4; but.
- Sedecim*, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) sixteen.
- Sedeo*, sedere, sedi, sessum, n. to sit; to light upon.
- Sedes*, is, f. a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.
- Seditio*, ònis, f. sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.
- Sedulus*, a, um, adj. diligent.
- Seges*, étis, f. a crop; a harvest.
- Segnis*, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.
- Sejungo*, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) to divide; to sever; to separate.
- Seleucia*, æ, f. a town of Syria, near the *Orontes*.

- Semel, adv. *once*: plus semel, *more than once*.
- Semēle, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus*.
- Semirāmis, idis, f. *a warlike queen of Assyria, and the wife of Nīnus*.
- Semper, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: Sempronius Gracchus, a Roman general*.
- Sena, æ, f. *a town of Picenum*.
- Senātor, ōris, m. (senex,) *a senator*.
- Senātus, ūs & i, m. (senex,) *a senate*.
- Senecta, æ, or Senectus, ūtis, f. (senex,) *old age*.
- Senescens, tis, part. from
- Senesco, senescere, senui, inc. *to grow old; to wane*.
- Senex, is, c. *an old man or woman*:—adj. *old*: (comp. senior.) § 126, 4.
- Senōnes, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul*.
- Sensi. See Sentio.
- Sensus, ūs, m. (sentio,) *sense; feeling*.
- Sententia, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment*; from
- Sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum, a. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose*.
- Sepāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (se & paro,) *to separate; to divide*.
- Sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum, a. *to bury; to inter*.
- Sepes, is, f. *a hedge; a fence*.
- Septem, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north*.
- Septies, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus, a, um, num. adj. (septem,) *the seventh*.
- Septingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth*.
- Septuagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth*.
- Septuaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum, i, n. *a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb*.
- Sepultura, æ, f. *burial; interment*.
- Sepultus, a, um, part. (sepelio,) *buried*.
- Sequāna, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France*.
- Sequens, tis, part. from
- Sequor, sequi, secutus sum, dep. *to follow; to pursue*.
- Secutus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Serēnus, a, um, adj. *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright*.
- Sergius, i, m. *the name of several Romans*.
- Sermo, ōnis, m. *speech; a discourse; conversation*.
- Serō, (serius,) adv. *late; too late*.
- Sero, serere, sevi, satum, a. *to sow; to plant*.

- Serpens*, tia, c. (serpo,) *a serpent ; a snake.*
- Sertorius*, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus*, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius*, i, m. *the name of a Roman family : Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Caesar.*
- Servio*, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave ; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium*, i, n., or *Servitus*, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery ; bondage.*
- Servius*, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve ; to guard ; to watch ; to keep.*
- Servus*, i, m. *a slave ; a servant.*
- Sese*, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2 ; *himself ; herself ; themselves.*
- Sestertium*, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* § 327, 3.
- Sestertius*, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* § 327, 3.
- Sestos*, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta*, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus*, a, um, adj. *Setine ; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex*, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus*, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta*, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentesimus*, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus*, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si*, conj. *if ; whether ; to see whether : si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic*, adv. *so ; thus ; in such a manner.*
- Siccus*, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus*, a, um, adj. *dry : siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia*, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Sicūlus*, a, um, adj. *Sicilian : fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut*, & *Sicūti*, adv. (sic ut,) *as ; as if.*
- Sidon*, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius*, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon ; Sidonian.*
- Sidus*, ōris, n. *a star.*
- Significo*, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate ; to mark ; to express ; to signify ; to give notice ; to imply or mean.*
- Signum*, i, n. *a sign ; a token ; a statue ; a standard ; colors.*
- Silens*, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent ; keeping silence.*
- Silentium*, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus*, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

Sileo, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*

Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*

Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*

Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius.*

Simia, æ, f. *an ape.*

Similis, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*

Similiter, adv. *in like manner.*

Simplex, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*

Simōis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*

Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*

Simul, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*

Simulacrum, i, n. (simūlo,) *an image ; a statue.*

Sin, conj. *but if.*

Sine, prep. *without.*

Singularis, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*

Singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singūlis mensibus, every month : singūlis singūlas partes, to each a share.*

Sinister, ra, rum, adj. *left.*

Sino, sinere, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*

Sinus, ūs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*

Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*

Siquando, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*

Sitio, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*

Sitis, is, f. *thirst.*

Situs, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*

Sive, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*

Sobrius, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*

Socer, eri, m. *a father-in-law.*

Sociālis, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*

Societas, ātis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*

Socius, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*

Socordia, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*

Socrātes, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*

Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*

Soleo, ēre, itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solebat, used.*

Solidus, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*

Solitudo, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*

Solitus, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious; inventive; cunning; skilful; shrewd.*

Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity; skill; shrewdness.*

Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day.*

Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land.*

Solum, adv. *alone; only; from*

Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone.*

Solutus, a, um, part. from

Solvo, solvere, solvi, solutum, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer.*

Somnio, are, avi, atum, n. *to dream; from*

Somnium, i, n. *a dream; from*

Somnus, i, m. *sleep.*

Sonitus, us, m. *a sound; a noise.*

Sono, are, ui, itum, n. *to sound; to resound; from*

Sonus, i, m. *a sound.*

Sorbeo, -are, -ui, *to suck in; to absorb.*

Soror, òris, f. *a sister.*

Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius.*

Spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsus, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow.*

Sparsi. *See Spargo.*

Sparsus, a, um, part.

Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia.*

Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*

Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan.*

Sparti, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed.*

Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made.*

Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*

Spatium, i, n. *a space; room; distance.*

Species, ei, f. (specio,) *an appearance.*

Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*

Specto, are, avi, atum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate; to refer.*

Specus, us, m. f. & n. *a cave.*

Spelunca, æ, f. *cave.*

Spero, are, avi, atum, n. *to hope; to expect.*

Spes, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise.*

Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato.*

Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion.*

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendeo, ēre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, spondere, spopondi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
- Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
- Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statim, adv. *immediately.*
- Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo, uere, ui, utum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
- Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterto, ere, ui, n. *to snore.*
- Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
- Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
- Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambushade.*
- Struthiocamelus, i, m. *an ostrich.*
- Strymon, ōnis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.*
- Studeo, ēre, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
- Studiōse, adv. (studiōsus,) *studiously; diligently.*
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
- Stupeo, ēre, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
- Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably.*
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
- Subduco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold.*
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
- Subigo, -igere, -egi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
- Subitō, adv. *suddenly; from*
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
- Sublātus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up.*
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft.*
- Sublime, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
- Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink.*
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink.*
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
- Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -sili, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump.*
- Substitutio, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute.*
- Subter, prep. *under.*
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
- Subvenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor; to help.*

- Subvôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succêdo, -cedêre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, ôris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffêro, sufferre, sustûli, sublâtum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficêre, -fêci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodêre, -fôdi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duæ sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terrôri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supêrus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumêre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, ûs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbê, adv. (iûs, issimê,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*
- Superjacio, -jacêre, -jêci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjaciôr, -jâci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supêro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiôsus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supêrus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprêmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above ; high ; upper.*

Supervacuus, a, um, adj. *superfluous*.

Supervenio, -venīre, -veni, -ventum, n. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly*.

Supervolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (super & volo,) *to fly over*.

Suppēto, ēre, īvi, itum, n. (sub & peto,) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient*.

Supplex, icis, adj. *suppliant*.

Supplicium, i. n. *a punishment*.

Suppono, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (sub & pono,) *to put under; to substitute*.

Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before*.

Surēna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king*.

Surgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum, n. *to rise*.

Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog*.

Suscipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive*.

Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted*.

Suspendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up*.

Suspensus, a, um, part.

Suspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spec-tum, a. (sub & specio,) *to suspect*.

Suspīcor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to suspect; to surmise*.

Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentāre vitam, to support one's self; from*

Sustineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (sub & teneo,) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support*.

Sustollo, sustollēre, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to take away; to lift up; to raise*.

Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs*. § 139, R. 2.

Sylla. See Sulla.

Syllāba, æ, f. *a syllable*.

Sylva. See Silva.

Syphax, ācis, m. *a king of Numidia*.

Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily*.

Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea*.

Syriācus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria*.

T.

T., *an abbreviation of Titus*.

Tabesco, tabescēre, tabui, inc. *to consume; to pine away*.

Tabūla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbea tabūla, a plate or sheet of lead*.

Taceo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to be silent*.

- Tactus, ūs, m. (tango,) *the touch*.
 Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or
 pertæsum est, imp. *to be*
weary of: vitæ eos tædet,
they are weary of life.
 Tænârus, i, m., & um, i, n. *a*
promontory in Laconia, now
cape Matapan.
 Talentum, i, n. *a talent*; *a sum*
variously estimated from \$860
to \$1020.
 Talis, e, adj. *such*.
 Talpa, æ, c. *a mole*.
 Tam, adv. *so*; *so much*.
 Tamen, conj. *yet*; *notwithstand-*
ing; *still*; *nevertheless*.
 Tanâis, is, m. *a river between Eu-*
rope and Asia, now the Don.
 Tanâquil, ilis, f. *the wife of Tar-*
quinius Priscus.
 Tandem, adv. *at length*; *at last*;
finally.
 Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum,
 a. *to touch*.
 Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. *as*;
as well as; *as if*; *like*.
 Tantâlus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter*;
the father of Pelops, and king
of Phrygia.
 Tantò, adv. (tantus,) *so much*.
 Tantopere, adv. (tantus & opus,)
so much; *so greatly*.
 Tantùm, adv. *only*; *so much*;
from.
 Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great*;
such: tanti, *of so much value*:
 tanti est, *it is worth the pains*;
 it makes amends: non est
- * tanti, *it is not best*; *it is not*
worth while.
 Tardè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (tardus,) *slowly*.
 Tarditas, âtis, f. (tardus,) *slow-*
ness; *dulness*; *heaviness*.
 Tardo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard*;
to check; *to stop*; *from*.
 Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow*; *dull*.
 Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tar-*
entine; *of or belonging to*
Tarentum: Tarentini, *Tar-*
entines; *the inhabitants of*
Tarentum.
 Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city*
in the south of Italy.
 Tarpeia, æ, f. *the daughter of*
Sp. Tarpeius: *she betrayed*
the Roman citadel to the Sa-
bines.
 Tarpeius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*:
 mons, *the Tarpeian or Capi-*
toline mount.
 Tarquini, òrum, m. pl. *a city of*
Etruria, whence the family of
Tarquin derived their name.
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin*; *the*
name of an illustrious Roman
family, of which two, Priscus
and Superbus, were kings:
 Tarquini, òrum, pl. *the Tar-*
quins.
 Tartârus, i, m., & -a, òrum, pl.
 n. *Tartarus*; *the infernal re-*
gions.
 Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsula*
of the Black sea, now called
the Crimea or Taurida.

- Taurus**, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus**, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taÿgētus**, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum**, i, n. *a roof; a house.*
- Tectus**, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges**, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. *to cover; to defend.*
- Tegumentum**, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum**, i, n. *a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērē**, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe**, n. pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies**, iei, f. *temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempeſtas**, ātis, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum**, i, n. *a temple.*
- Tempus**, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus**, a, um, adj. *drunk-en; intoxicated.*
- Tendo**, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, a. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenēbræ**, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo**, tenēre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus**, a, um, part. from
- Tento**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. *to attempt; to try.*
- Tentyritæ**, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentÿra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis**, e, adj. *thin; light; rare.*
- Tenus**, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco**, escēre, ui, inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter**, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum**, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bound; to limit; to terminate.*
- Terminus**, i, m. *a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three by three; three.*
- Terra**, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*
- Terreo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terreſter**, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj. *terrestrial: animal terreſtre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis**, e, adj. *terrible.*
- Territo**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) *to terrify; to affright.*

- Territorium**, i, n. (terra,) *territory*.
- Territus**, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror**, ōris, m. *terror*; *consternation*; *fear*.
- Tertius**, a, um, num. adj. *the third*.
- Tertiō**, num. adv. *the third time*.
- Testa**, æ, f. *an earthen vessel*; *a shell*.
- Testamentum**, i, n. *a will*; *a testament*.
- Testudo**, inis, f. *a tortoise*.
- Tetigi**. See **Tango**.
- Teutōnes**, um, & **Teutōni**, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri*.
- Texo**, texere, texui, textum, a, *to weave*; *to plait*; *to form*; *to construct*.
- Thalāmus**, i, m. *a bed-chamber*; *a dwelling*.
- Thales**, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece*.
- Thasus**, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace*.
- Theātrum**, i, n. *a theatre*.
- Thebæ**, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bæotia*.
- Thebānus**, a, um, adj. *Theban*; *belonging to Thebes*.
- Thelesinus**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Themistōcles**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war*.
- Theodōrus**, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrenæ*.
- Thermōdon**, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus*.
- Theseus**, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity*.
- Thessalia**, æ, f. *Thessaly*; *a country of Greece, south of Macedonia*.
- Thessālus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly*; *Thessalian*.
- Thestius**, i, m. *the father of Althæa*.
- Thetis**, idis & idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs*; *the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles*.
- Theutobōchus**, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri*.
- Thracia**, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia*.
- Thracius**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace*; *Thracian*.
- Thrasybūlus**, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants*.
- Thus**, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris**, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi**. See **Tu**.
- Tibicen**, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute*; *a piper*.
- Ticinum**, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.

Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major.*

Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.*

Tigris, idis, (*seldom is,*) f. *a tiger.*

Tigris, idis & is, m. *a river in Asia.*

Timens, tis, part. from

Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid.*

Timidus, a, um, adj. *timid; cowardly.*

Timor, ōris, m. *fear.*

Tinnitus, ūs, m. *a tinkling.*

Tintinnabulum, i, n. *a bell.*

Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand; a firebrand.*

Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*

Toléro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to bear; to endure; to admit of.*

Tollo, tollere, sustūli, sublātum, a. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.*

Tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsum, a. *to shave; to shear.*

Tonitru, u, n. *thunder.*

Tono, āre, ui, itum, n. *to thunder: tonat, it thunders.*

Tormentum, i, n. (*torqueo,*) *an engine for throwing stones and darts.*

Torquātus, i, m. *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.*

Torquis, is, d. *a collar; a chain.*

Tot, ind. adj. *so many.*

Totidem, ind. adj. *the same number; as many.*

Totus, a, um, adj. § 107; *whole; entire; all.*

Trabs, is, f. *a beam.*

Tractātus, a, um, part. from

Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (*traho,*) *to treat; to handle.*

Tractus, ūs, m. (*traho,*) *a tract; a country; a region.*

Tractus, a, um, part. (*traho.*)

Tradītus, a, um, part. from

Trado, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (*trans & do,*) *to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.*

Tragicus, a, um, adj. *tragic.*

Tragædia, æ, f. *a tragedy.*

Traho, trahere, traxi, tractum, a. *to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahere, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*

Trajicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (*trans & jacio,*) *to convey over; to pass or cross over.*

Trames, itis, m. (*trameo,*) *a path; a way.*

Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (*trans & no,*) *to swim over.*

Tranquillus, a, um, adj. *tranquil; calm; serene.*

Trans, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*

Transactus, a, um, part. (*transigo,*)

- Transeo, ire, ii, Itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
 Transféro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
 Transfigo, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
 Transfuga, æ, c. a *deserter.*
 Transgredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
 Transigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
 Transilio, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
 Transiturus, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
 Translatus, a, um, part. (trans-féro.)
 Transmarinus, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
 Transno. *See Trano.*
 Transvého, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
 Transvolo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
 Trasimēnus, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
 Trebia, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
 Trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
 Trecentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
 Tredēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
 Tres, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
 Treviri, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
 Triangulāris, e, adj. (triangulum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
 Tribūnus, i, m. *a tribune.*
 Tribuo, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
 Tributum, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
 Tricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
 Triduum, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
 Triennium, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
 Trigemini, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
 Triginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
 Trinacria, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
 Triptolēmus, i, m. *the son of Cereus, king of Eleusis.*
 Tristitia, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
 Triumphālis, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

Triumphans, tus, part. from
Triumpho, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to triumph.*

Triumphus, i, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession.*

Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,) *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*

Troas, âdis, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*

Trochilus, i, m. *a wren.*

Troglodytæ, ârum, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwell in caves.*

Troja, æ, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas.*

Trojânus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*

Trucido, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to slay; to murder; to massacre.*

Trux, ucis, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*

Tu, subs. pro. *thou; § 133.*

Tuba, æ, f. *a trumpet.*

Tuber, êris, n. *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*

Tubicen, inis, m. (tuba & cano,) *a trumpeter.*

Tueor, tuêri, tuitus sum, dep. *to defend; to protect.*

Tugurium, i, n. *a hut; a shed.*

Tuli. See **Fero**.

Tullia, æ, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius.*

Tullius, i, m. *a Roman.*

Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) *the third Roman king.*

Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also:*

tum — tum, as well — as; both — and: tum demum, then first.

Tumultus, ûs, m. *a noise; a tumult.*

Tumûlus, i, m. *a mound; a tomb.*

Tunc, adv. *then.*

Tunica, æ, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*

Turbâtus, a, um, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*

Turbo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (turba,) *to disturb; to trouble.*

Turma, æ, f. *a troop; a company.*

Turpis, e, adj. *base; disgraceful.*

Turpitûdo, inis, f. *baseness; ugliness.*

Turris, is, f. *a tower.*

Tuscia, æ, f. *a country of Italy, the same as Etruria.*

Tuscûlum, i, n. *a city of Latium.*

Tusculus, a, um, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*

Tutor, ôris, m. *a guardian; a tutor.*

Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimius,) *safe.*

Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,) *thy; thine*

Tyrannis, idis & idos, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power.*

Tyrannus, i, m. *a tyrant; a usurper; a king.*

Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder; a teat.*

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility; fruitfulness.*

Ubi, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*

Ubique, adv. *every where.*

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any; any one.*

Ulterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further.*

Ulterius, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last.*

Ultra, prep. *beyond; more than:—adv. besides; moreover; further.*

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged.*

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade; to darken.*

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together.*

Unde, adv. *whence; from which.*

Undecim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven.*

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth.*

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth.* [nineteenth.]

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, nam. adj. *nineteen.*

Undique, adv. *on all sides.*

Unguis, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*

Ungula, æ, f. *a claw; a talon; a hoof: binis ungulis, cloven-footed.*

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone; sole; only.*

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl.*

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*

Unquam, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one; only; alone.*

Unusquisque, unusquisque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each; § 138, 4.*

Urbs, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*

Uro, urēre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn.*

Ursus, i, m. *a bear.*

Usque, adv. *even; as far as; till; until.*

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use; custom; profit advantage.*

Ut, conj. *that; in order that; so that; adv. as.*

Utcunque, adv. *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, trāque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrique, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ōris, f. *a wife*

V.

Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viātor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadōsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallows.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ūs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ēre, ūi, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valēre,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variētas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2,) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehēmens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehēre, vxi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscan, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also;*

- even* : vel lecta, *even when read* : vel — vel, *either — or*.
 Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
 Vellus, ĕris, n. *a fleece*.
 Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift ; rapid ; active*.
 Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
 Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as ; as if*.
 Venalis, e, adj. *venal ; mercenary*.
 Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
 Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase* : canis, *a hound*.
 Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
 Vendito, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell ; from*.
 Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
 Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned ; poisonous ; from*.
 Venenum, i, n. *poison*.
 Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3 ; *to be exposed for sale ; to be sold*.
 Venētus, i. m., or Brigantinus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Bodensee, or lake of Constance*.
 Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come ; to advance*.
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
 Venter, tris, m. *the belly ; the stomach*.
 Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
 Venus, ĕris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
 Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
 Verber, ĕris, n. *a whip ; a rod ; a blow ; a stripe*.
 Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
 Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
 Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
 Vereor, ĕri, itus sum, dep. *to fear ; to be concerned for*.
 Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to ; to incline ; to verge towards ; to bend ; to look*.
 Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
 Veritus, a, um, part. (vereor.)
 Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but : —adv. indeed ; truly*.
 Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
 Versātus, a, um, part. from
 Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn ; to revolve ; to dwell ; to live ; to reside*.
 Versus, a, um, part. (vortor.)
 Versūs, prep. *towards*.
 Vertex, icis, m. *the top ; the summit ; the crown of the head*.
 Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, a. *to turn ; to change*.
 Veru, u, n. § 87 ; *a spit*.
 Verūm, conj. *but ; but yet ; from*.
 Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
 Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon ; to feed upon ; to eat ; to subsist upon*.
 Vespĕri, or -ē, adv. *at evening* :

- tam vesp̄rī, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibŭlum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vestĭlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnĭtes at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ĕris, adj. *ancient; old: vetĕres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicĕni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinĭtas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victĭma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victŭrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Videō, vidĕre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidĕri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ĩlis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigĭlans, tis, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus**, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus**, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio**, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco**, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus**, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum**, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex**, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an assenter; from*
- Vindico**, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta**, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum**, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola**, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir**, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo**, ère, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires.** See Vis.
- Virga**, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius**, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus**, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo**, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula**, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus**, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus**, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus**, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis**, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus**, eris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula**, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis**, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus**, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus**, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita**, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus**, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer**, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis**, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium**, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito**, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupero**, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

- Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*
 Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
 Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
 Vixi. *See Vivo.*
 Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
 Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to fly.*
 Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
 Volsci, òrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium.*
 Volûcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged: —subs. a bird.*
 Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*
 Voluntas, âtis, f. (volo,) *the will.*
 Voluptas, âtis, f. (volûpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*
 Volutâtus, a, um, part. from
 Volûto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*
 Volvo, vëre, vi, ûtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*
 Votum, i, n. (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*
 Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*
 Vulcânus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
 Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*
 Vulnerâtus, a, um, part. from
- Vulnëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to wound; from*
 Vulnus, ëris, n. *a wound.*
 Vulpecûla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*
 Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*
 Vultur, ûris, m. *a vulture.*
 Vultus, ûs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

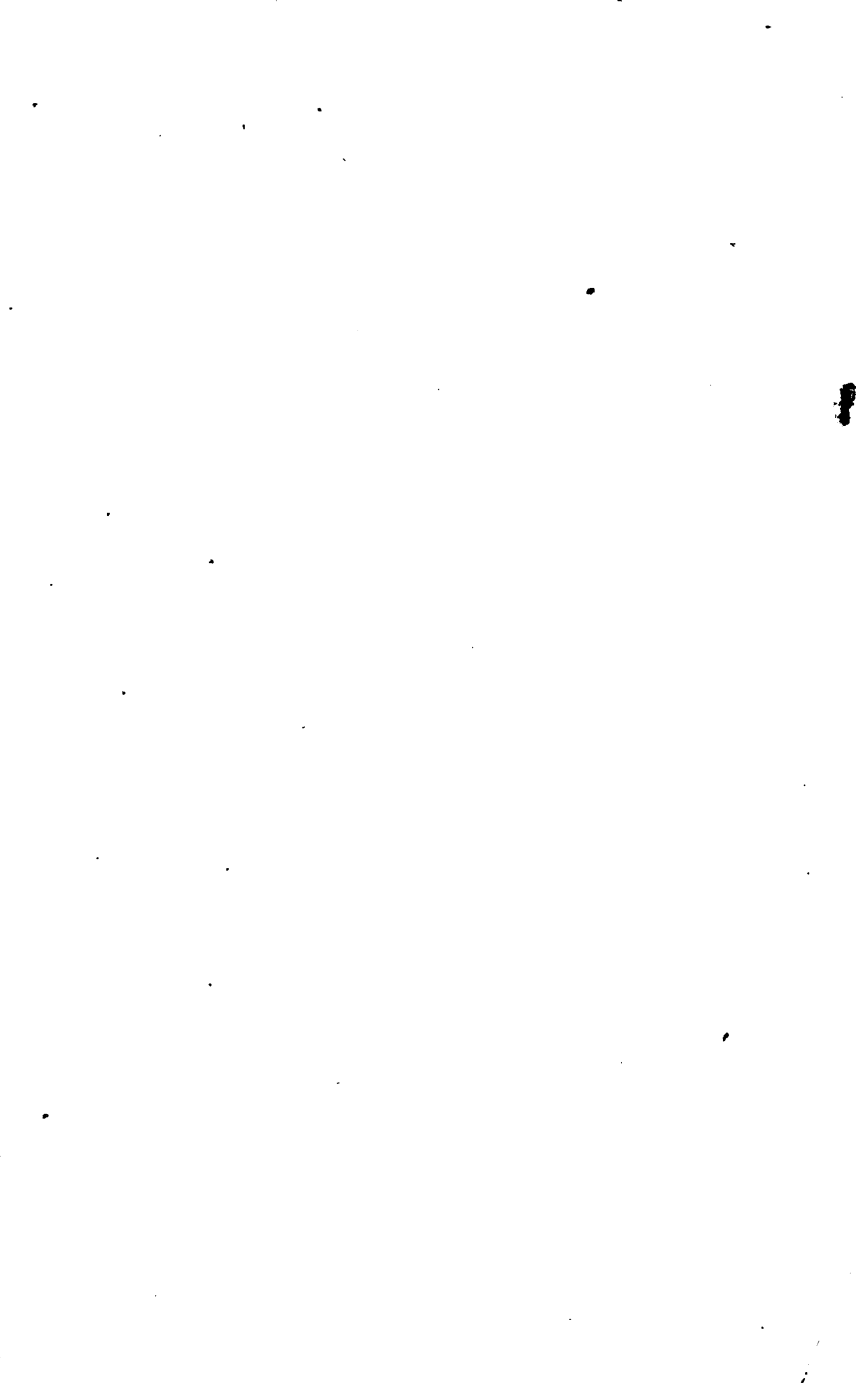
- Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*
 Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*
 Xenocrâtes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academiâ.*
 Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

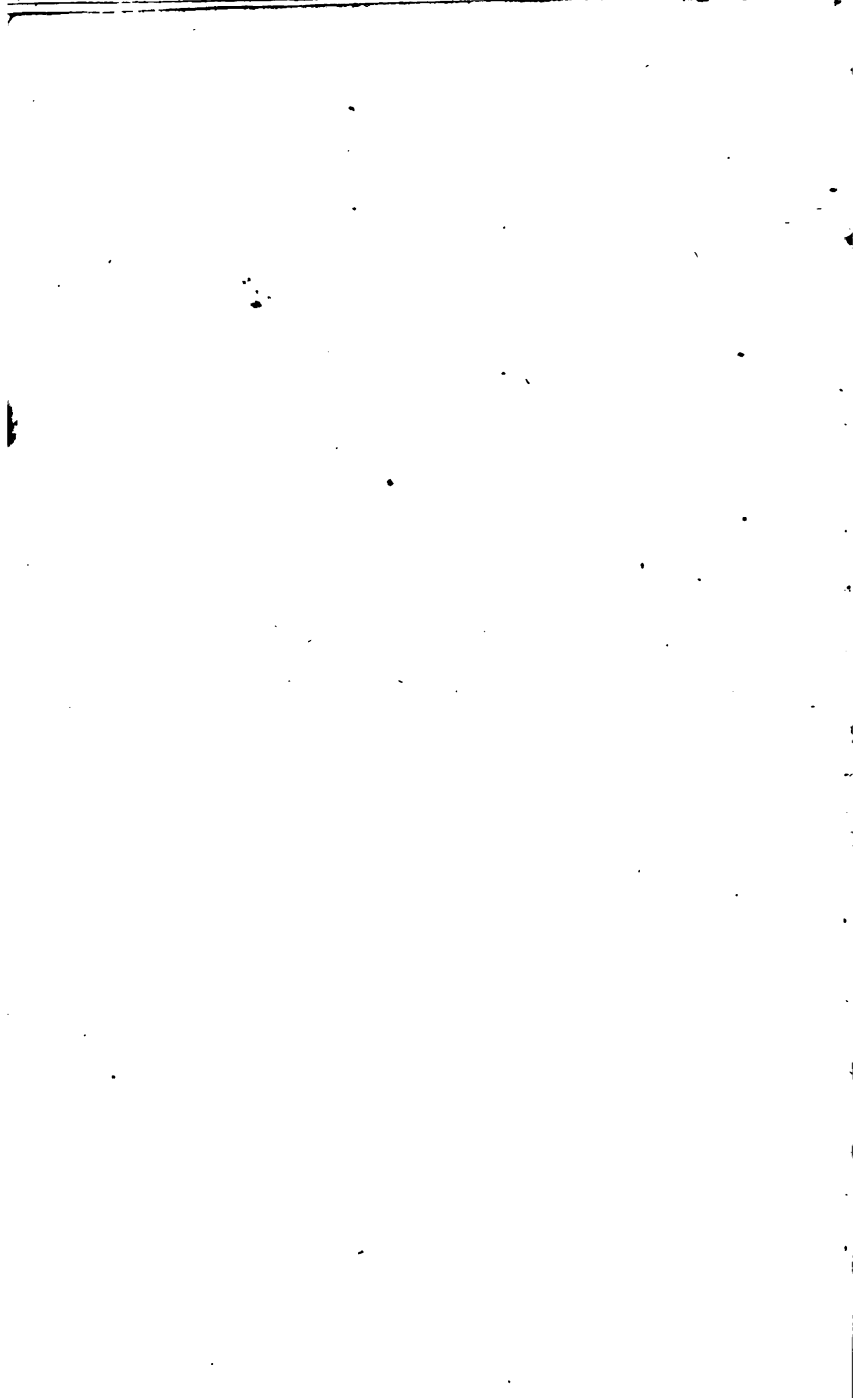
Z.

- Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*
 Zeno, ònis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
 Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
 Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*
 Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

For ever yours, J. L.







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